VOLUME XV.

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Agricultural.

SORGHUM.

and Preparation of the Ground, Planting and Cultivation.

"Sorghum, its Culture and Manufacture comically Considered as a Source of Sugar, p and Fodder," by Peter Collier, Ph. D.] Like maize sorghum requires, for its st development, heat and light; but. dike maize, it is found to successfully hstand even prolonged drought, proded only that it shall have secured a ir start; and, in fact, the maximum of gar has been found, in every variety of ghum under examination, to have been oped during a season of drought hat of 1881) so severe that the crops of aize, in the same section, were almost a

mplete failure. This subject will be considered in anerpart of this volume in detail. For the growing of sorghum, then, od corn land should be selected, with a mexposure; and the crop, if in drills, ould be planted with them generally mning east and west, so that the fullest ess of sun and heat may be secured. If practicable, the field should be chosen as to be sheltered from heavy winds,

ure its quality. The character of soil and fertilization sary, will be the subject of a special

hich, by prostrating the crop, increase

eatly the expense of harvesting, and

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL

Having selected the field, the aim ould be to put it in a condition of perct tilth, more like a garden than a field, ontinual cultivation, effectually deying weeds, and thoroughly pulverizg the soil, so that subsequent cultivaon is rendered easy and rapid.

To this end it should be constantly

membered, that any additional labor at the outset, in preparing the soil for the 70p, saves more than its equivalent in fter cultivation, and greatly increases he value of the crop. The main points are, first, to see that the weeds shall not eallowed to get the start of the crop; and it is, therefore, to be advised strongto run a cultivator over the ground, and drag and re-drag the ground within a day of the time of planting, so that no weeds shall have even a day's start of the top. Next to secure at the outset a good, Wen stand of cane, and avoid any occasion for replanting; not so much on account of the trouble and additional exease, as that, by replanting, it is impossible to have all the crop come to maturiof the same time—a matter of the utmost importance in the production of

Owing to the importance of having a direc from weeds, it would be well to ave sorghum follow hoed crop (as corn, otatoes, or tobacco); or, if such land is ot available, to secure the destruction of e weeds by fall plowing and continuworking of the land until ready to put in the seed.

By deep fall plowing a deep tilth is red, favorable to the full development I the roots of sorghum, and assists it to stand drought; also, it will tend to estroy, through winter freezing, those reeds which may give trouble in the pring. Especially is this treatment necsary upon new land. In the spring, ther having thoroughly broken up the gound by deep plowing, the drag, roller, loothing harrow, should be used, er the ground is warm, until the soil is uitable for a garden, free from weeds, imps and litter, smooth, and ready for

TIME FOR PLANTING.

The time for planting will, of course, epend upon the locality. The main ling desired, is that an even, uniform and shall be secured at the first planting, from weeds as possible.

Since the weeds and foul seeds are allys ready to start as soon as the warmth officient for germination, it is well to er planting until the growth, fairly egun, shall be stopped by the cultivator harrow, and the weeds destroyed

By so doing the ground is made warm as well as clean. Nothing is gained, and there is great risk, in planting too early As a rule, the planting is to be done only at a time when the ground is so warm and moist that the germination of the seeds shall proceed at once without in-

three or four days. The testimony is almost universal, that the latest planting has secured the best crop, and required the least care in its production.

terruption. If planted at such time, the

plants will make their appearance within

By late planting, the crop has a better charce with the weeds, and by proper cultivation for the first month, wil. quite overshadow and destroy them.

AMOUNT OF SEED FOR PLANTING.

Owing to the extreme importance of securing a good stand of cane at first planting, it is always best to plant two or three times as much seed as will be necessary in case it all grows. By this means, of course, in most cases, it will be necessary to thin out the plants, which involves little work, as it may be speedily effected by the hoe, so soon as the cane is about five or six inches high. In the event of failure more or less complete to secure a good stand, the choice is presented of either replanting the whole, if there remains time, or to make the best of such as may have started. In this latter case most persons will be greatly surprised to find how large the crop is at the harvest. In any event, do not plant in the vacant spaces of the field, unless the object is only the production of syrup from the erop. For sugar, this second planting

would practically be worse than useless. Two quarts of seed, if fairly distributed, would be quite enough to the acre; and if all the seed was good, there would be need even then of thinning out the crop; but, as equal distribution of so small an amount of seed is practically impossible, it is better to plant at least three or four quarts to the acre, with the expectation of thinning out at the proper time.

METHOD OF PLANTING.

Having thoroughly prepared the ground, the planting may be done in drills or in hills, as in each locality may have been found to give with corn the best results. Of course, no general rule will apply; for not only is there a difference in the soils, but also in the several varieties of sorghum. Of those who advocate planting in hills, some declare that the crop is thus better able to stand up in the wind -a most desirable result; also that, by an opportunity for cross cultivation, the weeds are more readily kept down.

Upon good, strong land the cane may giving 43,560 stalks to the acre.

It is thought that, by close planting, the growth of weeds is more speedily checked by being sooner overshadowed by the sorghum plants; also, that the growth of suckers is far less. On the other hand, the exclusion of light and heat retards the production of sugar in the plant; and, if the stalks are too close, their development is less, and they are inclined to be long, spindling, and weak, with low content of sugar.

Marking the land may be done after the rolling, with an implement consisting of a plank resting upon three or four short runners at least three inches wide. so as to give a good track fixed at the proper distances; and great care should be exercised to have the rows as straight as possible, for the convenience of after cultivation.

The depth to which the seed should be covered will depend much upon the soil and its conditions of moisture and temperature. Unless the soil is very dry, a half inch is the proper depth; and deep planting should be carefully avoided.

CULTIVATION. The main object after the planting of

the sorghum, is to keep the weeds in subjection until the crop has so far advanced as to be able to care for itself.

It is now that the previous cultivation of hoed crops upon the field, the fal plowing, the frequent cultivation and harrowing of the land up to the day of planting, are seen to have been of great

After planting, these last operations are continued uninterruptedly until the plants are about two feet high. It is a common practice, a few days after planting, to drag the field over once or twice with a light harrow; and this is even done after the cane has made its appearance But, if the seed was planted when the earth was thoroughly warm and moist. and directly after a thorough cultivation. harrowing, and rolling of the land, it will be found that the weeds will have made no appreciable start before the cane is so well up that the hills or drills are easily recognized, and then the work with the cultivator and the hoe should begin and he continued. So soon as the plants are about six inches high, they should be thinned out, and this operation may easily be performed with the hoe. After the plants have attained a height of 12 or 18 inches, care should be taken to avoid deep cultivation, especially near the plant, in order not to disturb the rootlets of the growing plant, which extend out near the surface. In short, the care of " PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE."



Ruby's Boy 483 N. Y. S. Register, Bred and Owned by J. S. Beecher, Livonia, N. Y.

the crop, after planting, is practically identical with that of maize, with this wife has bought English bacon in New difference, that the young sorghum is York it has really been American bacon more delicate and requires more attention than does maize. At the present, it is hardly known whether hilling or flat leave the land level, in order that the it is asserted that the hilling results in throwing out of suckers, a most undesirable result, although it does not as yet appear established as an effect of

hilling. ENGLISH FARMERS.

How They Adjust and Dispose of Their

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, writing from England, sends that paper an interesting article upon the methods of English farmers, from information gathered in an interview with one of them. What the farmer says respecting American corn, pork and wheat is of general interest to farmers on this side of the Atlantic, and we give it in full:

I was glad to get away from those old good talk with a sensible English farmer. Such a man was William Greaves, of be planted in drills three feet apart, with \$500 an acre, according to location. So agency. he really pays about two per cent, on the value of the land.

> When I asked Mr. Greaves what he raised on these 600 acres, he said:

our hay-stacks with."

'What are you raising?" I asked." 'Well, hay, oats, potatoes, turnips and American oats haven't come to England vet. I sell my oats for 95 cents per fresh." bushel and often raise 45 bushels to the acre. If American oats ever come to Liverpool for 75 cents per bushel I will stop raising them."

"Do you feed oats to your own horses?" asked

"No, I have learned to feed American corn. I can get my Indian corn from Liverpool for \$1 a bushel. So I will sell my oats and buy corn. A bushel of corn is worth two bushels of oats to feed."

"Do other English farmers do this?" "No, not generally. The average English farmer is slow to learn, but he will find out this secret after a while. It is only our smartest farmers who have found it out. Our nobility, like the Duke of Devonshire, over at Chatsworth castle, have been feeding American corn to their sheep, deer and horses for two years, and corn is growing in popularity in England every day."

"How much did you get for your wheat last year?"

"I sold it to our town miller for \$1 40 per bushel. He is a local miller, and if he had been posted he could have gotten American wheat cheaper from Liver-

"What do you get for your hogs?" I asked.

"I sold my hogs for eleven cents on foot, and my beef for sixteen cents on

"How could you get eleven cents for live hogs when you can buy clear American side pork in Liverpool for ten

"Well, my hogs were sold to the local outcher, who wanted fresh meat. No one but a lunatic would ever think of salting a hog in England nowadays. America furnishes every pound of bacon and pork used. It is being shipped here from Chicago in 600 pound boxes. It is cured in dry salf. We take it out and noke it-or they do in Liverpool, Glasgow and in London, and then sell it for nature of the soil ought to be carefully which would leave the grower about \$5 00 English bacon."

I have now found out that when my (176).

smoked in Liverpool. Mr. Greaves informed me that he paid his laborers \$16 a month during the sumculture is best; but at the first it is best to mer, and they fed, clothed and housed themselves. He also told me that he harrow may reach the weeds. By many paid them \$2 50 a week extra during harvest. He thinks his men can, after feeding their families and paving house rent, lay up \$4 a month during the six summer months, but he says they seldom

> lay up anything. "Do they live better than they used to?" I asked.

"Yes. They have meat every day. The laborers nowadays live better than the farmers used to. They buy the necks and head pieces, and American bacon is sold for from eight to fifteen cents. Our laborers buy the poorer portions. They also eat unbolted wheat flour, potatoes, eggs, milk and everything the old squire used to eat.

"Do English farmers ever ship meat. oats, or barley to Liverpool or London?' "No. Our produce is all consumed in the villages round about us. I don't sup-The hedge fields and have a pose there is a pound of E-glish flour or bacon in Liverpool or London. There are also fresh meat emporiums in large cities Bakewell. Mr. Greaves cultivates 600 like London, Birmingham, Manchester, acres of land round Haddon hall. He Liverpool, etc., where American fresh rents this land from the Duke of Rutland. meat is sold. In little towns like Bakeand it costs him with taxes £1,200, or \$10 well, Warwick and Rousby there wouldn't an acre. This land is worth from \$400 to be enough sold to pay for establishing an

"How do you get the American corn?" "Agents come down from Liverpool every month and we make contracts with them to ship it to us. I believe that live "It does not pay me to raise wheat. Americans could come to England and Since American wheat has been sold in establish agencies or stores for the sale of Liverpool for \$1 15 per bushel our farm- American corn, bacon and fresh meat ers have stopped raising it. We cannot and make a great deal of money. Dealers raise wheat when American wheat is here make about 80 per cent on bacon. selling in Liverpool at \$1 25, unless in Any man could go into the thickly settled small quantities for the straw to thatch part of London and open a wholesaleretail store and make a fortune simply by handling American corn, bacon and meat. He could ship over his bacon in cabbages. I sell my hay for \$18 per ton. dry salt and smoke it in London. Cured in this manner it would be deliciously

SALT.

Our Paris Correspondent Tells of its Value as a Fertilizer in Certain Crops.

Salt is a commodity, next to a necessity, for French farmers; yet it is so heavily taxed, surrounded with so many irritating conditions, as to limit its employ. You cannot eart a barrel of sea water to your home without permission of the authorities. You would be suspected of wanting to cheat the revenue perhaps by manufacturing your own salt. The tax brings in over three millions of francs annually to the exchequer: better reduce that and make up the deficiency on drink licenses. Mixed with lime, salt is beneficial for all most efficacious, according to Boussingault, when mixed with two-thirds of its tion of the ear of wheat, barley and oats, and adds to the weight of the grain itself. In the case of potatoes, the action is marked, the soda replacing the potash in that plant; but it is on colza that salt tells with most benefit. For feeding mangels, salt is excellent, but it is detrimental when beet is cultivated for sugar. It was Davy first directed attention to the value of salt in the agricultural point of view. It augments the appetite of stock, and enables the latter to consume acid or inferior herbage. The famous pries Sales sheep, that command the highest price with the butcher, are fed on the salt marshes of Lower Normandy and the coast of Chareute-Inferieure. Mixed with guano and urine salt prevents the escape of ammonical fumes. M. Vetter port of shipment is selling at 90 to 96 cents concluded the ultimate action of salt was to convert organic matters into soda. In field of the grower to the port of shipment any case, before employing salt, the is not probably less than 20c per bushel,

THE STOCK RAM BONAPARTE

The Owner Asks Those who are As salling His Pedigree to Produce their

Evidence. BRIDPORT, VT., July 24, 1884.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. SIR:-I am informed that parties in Western New York and Michigan are circulating stories and questioning the pedigree of the stock ram Bonaparte (176), as published in the Vermont Register, and claim they have evidence to prove their statements. As the pedigree in question affects nearly all my own flock, and also a majority of those that I have bred and sold in the past ten or twelve years, and as I am willing to have all the facts in relation to the breeding of my flock known to the public, I call on the parties who are making such representations to furn ish the evidence on which they question the pedigree of this ram Bonaparte. By publishing the above you will oblige a

> Very truly yours, H. C. BURWELL.

number of your subscribers.

CHESS IN WHEAT.

G. E. W., of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, is still in doubt about the nature of chess, and writes as follows:

"Will some of our experienced farmers please tell me if chess has been cultivated separately, so that they are certain it will grow, or if wheat really turns to chess by the seed kernels being bruised, or because

Chess, such as grows in wheat, is a distinct plant, and is known to botanists as Bromus secalinus. It is a species of grass. and was first introduced into this country as a grass which was thought to be valuable. It was regularly cultivated for a time until its worthlessness became apparent, and it is now regarded as a pest. If G. E. W. will plant a few seeds he will soon become convinced that it is a distinct plant, and can be propagated from its own seed at any distance from a wheat field.

Ruby's Boy 483 N. Y. S. R.

The original of the above cut was bred by and is now the property of John S. Beecher, Livonia, N. Y.: is from his ewe Ruby 6, by Bennett ram 215, by Charley 117, by Red Leg 115, by Golden Fleece 70, by Stowell's Sweepstakes 25, by Peerless 24, by Little Wrinkly 8, by Old Wrinkly 6, by Old Greasy 5, by Wooster 3, by Old Black 1, thus running back to heavy fleeced stock on sire's side His dam Ruby is from a ewe bred by J. S. Beecher, her sire Chub 374, by Little Wrinkley 58 (he from an F. H. Dean ewe), by Sweepstakes 9, Little Wrinkly 8, etc. She is now ten years old, strong, vigorous and hearty. Her last five fleeces (40 days less than 5 years' growth), have cut from 191 to 231 lbs., averaging 21 lbs. 9 oz. and in the time raising four lambs and crops. It is generally applied at the rate running with a large flock without extra of three to four cwt. per acre, and is care. The stock from Ruby's Boy has proved heavy fleeced and wooly. His last three fleeces have averaged 361 lbs. weight of lime or marl. Salt exercises a the heavest being 38% lbs., all sheared in most favorable influence on the forms- public. He has a half brother from same ewe, two years old, whose first fleece was 32 lbs. and second 37 lbs. 11 oz.

> A Hard Time for Farmers. From the N. Y. Produce Exchange Weekly.

The world over, the cultivators of the

soil are generally suffering from the unequal rewards of their industry. Goods worth \$4 00 and produced in the United Kingdom by the labor of one man for two days, including cost, perhaps, of the raw material, are sufficient to give in exchange for a year's labor on an acre of land in British India. The South Australian farmer this year had an average yield of wheat per acre of 7 bushels, against 41 bushels last year. Australian wheat at

per 60 lbs. The transportation from the for the output of an acre of Wheat. This | the past 25 years.

to the grower. The English farmer, at an | where he has lived 15 years, during which average of 37s to 38s per 480 lbs of wheat | time he has made a great many improveand an average yield of 26 to 28 bushels ments, plainly seen on all sides. The per 60 lbs per acre, does not receive for farm is well watered, is a good grass one, his disbursements for rent, tithes, taxes, and therefore suited to stock. He has seed and labor in the production a sum | been largely engaged in feeding and fatsufficient to make both ends meet. As it | ting cattle and sheep for market. In the is with the English farmer, so it is with latter he is intending, like many others, the French and German farmer. The to purchase thoroughbred Shropshires United Kingdom in 1883-4 has had cheap and cross upon grade Merino ewes, seebread. The revenue of the United King dom was 31 million £ sterling, or \$17,500,-000 less in 1883-4 than in 1882-3-a further are high grades, his horses and colts far decrease in customs duties, and the revenue from postal stamps shows a large decrease, indicating diminished trade. The nearly one-half of it, owned by the United Kingdom. The carrying trade has been done at prices that have given no profit during the last two years, and the property in the mean time has been depreciated 10 to 15 per cent yearly. The workers in iron, in textile fabrics, have not been fully employed, less ceal and not been fully employed; less coal and iron has been mined in the Kingdom. This does not look like national prosper-

is the seeding, at least one bush one heat, the plowing, growing, reaping, reshing and marketing of

the wheat produced from one acre of till-

ity, notwithstanding bread has been cheap. Stock Notes.

WE learn that the Duchess heifer owned by the Mitchell Brothers, of Mt. Clemens, has | Holt, and seven miles from the city of dropped a bull calf. It is by a pure Duke bull.

AT a French cabinet council on Saturday. Meline, Minister of Agriculture, submitted a bill raising the import duty on oxen to 25 francs, on bulls and cows to 12 francs, pigs six francs, calves to four francs, sheep to three

THE Third Volume of the American Devon Record is now being printed. Breeders who desire to have entries and transfers appear in it should send them in within the next three weeks. Address J. Buckingham, Editor, Zanesville, Ohio. THE authorities in South Australia seem

determined to insure for the live stock of that colony an entire immunity from disease, if that is possible. By a proclamation dated May 7, the importation of sheep, cattle and pigs is absolutely prohibited from all places beyond any improvement in 1848, and of course the Australian Colonies, including New Zea-

BOMBA, 10330 of the A. J. C. C. R., noted or a public record of 21 lbs. 111/2 ozs. of unsalted butter in seven days, died at the farm of her owner, A. B. Darling, in New Jersey, on July 12th. Her public trial took place in the fall of 1882, the cow being placed in the hands of a committee to insure a fair trial.

SIR J. B. LAWES says that of dry food eaten by sheep it has been found that these animal stored up in increased weight 12 per cent, while cattle only laid up in increased weight eight per cent; or, in other words, eight and a half pounds of dry foods increased the live weight of sheep as much as did twelve and a half pounds the live weight of cattle.

THE Kansas Indicator notes the appearance in Seward County, Kansas, of a disease which ttacks the eyes of cattle. The symptoms are riven as follows: The eve waters as if it had just received a blow, or some foreign substance had been thrown in ft, and within twelve hours white spot appears on the eye, and within twenty-four hours a white flim covers the entire sight, and the animal is blind as a bat. As a general thing both eyes are affected.

MR. IRA N. DELINE, of Plymouth, Ind., in this issue offers a fine lot of young Berkshires cheap. His hogs are all registered in the American Berkshire Record; and bred from choice tock. The 40 head offered he will guarantee to be first-class in every respect, and are offered at low prices in order to reduce stock and make room for young litters. He will guaranee satisfaction in every case.

AT a sale held July 2, in Kent, Eng., thirty Shorthorns of the herd of Messrs. F. Leney & Sons averaged \$560. The three year-old Grand Duchess of Geneva 7th, a roan, went to Dr. Friars, of Buenos Ayres, for \$5,775. Her bull calf Grand Duke of Geneva, calved October 29, 1882, got by Rowfant Duke of Gloster 2nd, was sold for \$1,864 to the Earl of Bective Wateringbury Rose 3d, a two-year-old heifer, sold for \$1.181. Dr. Friars took the roan seven year-old cow Cherry Grand Duchess 11th, at \$971: Lady Furbelow 3d, a three-year-old red and white, at \$420; and Countess 14th, a twoyear-old roan, at \$525.

A DISPATCH from Chicago says that surgeons at the county hospital have under treatment a Miss Murphy, 27 years old, who is suffering from a horrible disease which affects cattle and is known as "lumpy jaw." It is in the form of an abscess on her jaw, and it was at first supposed to be an ordinary abscess, but microscopical examination proves the contrary. The abscess was found to contain vegetable parasites identical with those found on cattle. It is supposed to be caused by eating meat from cattle having the disease. The case excites some interest as it is the first one reported in the United States, though similar cases have already been recorded in Germany.

large family, all tracing to the Cox importation. Delhi Beauty is six years old, In 1861 the cost of transporting a bushgot by Major Balco 23883, out of Evening el of wheat from Chicago to Liverpool was estimated at 69c. It has been carried Beauty 2nd is five years old, got by this season at 15c per bu. This shows the tremendous improvement that has taken place in transportation facilities within

NUMBER 31 esult of the seeding, at least PENCIL SKETCHES BY THE WAY:

Drifting over the line into Shiawassee County, at Shaftsburg we find Phineas able land. There is no prosperity in this Dunn with a stock farm of 428 acres, ing more profit in this way than any other style of breeding. His cattle and sheep ahead of the average farmer's. His red and white two-year-old Prince of Woodhull was get by Oxford Prince, out of Raspmerchant tonnage of the world is, berry 3d, who was bred by and purchased from C. R. Backus.. She was out of Raspberry 2d by Conrad. The roan fouryear-old Princess Woodhull was got by Wiley Oxford 3d 34111, out of Raspberry 3d. The red Fedalma 7th is two years years old, as is also Raspberry 17th, both bred by and purchased from C. R. Backus. Princess Woodhull 2d is a handsome addition to the herd. The young bulls and

heifers are very likely ones.

Back again into Ingham County, and to the home of John C. Thorburn & Son, one and a half miles from the little town of Lansing. A hearty reception was given us, and after a pleasant visit and a sound night's rest, we prepared to tramp around over the 600 acres that comprise the Ridgevale Stock Farm. This farm is so well known to our prominent stockmen that it were almost needless to descant upon its outlook or merits. To me it was the first visit to it, and as I stood on the high bluff, so near the house that it would seem as if we were like to fall upon it, I thought of the richness of the soil as shown in the fields of grain and grass that I had walked over, of the master's hand that has had care of them, built such large, massive barns, and the substantial farm house, and concluded that the owner and ruling spirit was well deserving of it all. This farm was purchased without has had years of hard labor bestowed upon it. It is truly a good grain and grass farm. One of the barns is 46x80 and 40x 45 feet, with 24 feet posts and 10 feet basement. Here most of the grain and hay are stored, and it is also used for stabling cattle, although there are others of large size and convenience. Short. horns have been bred on this farm for 14 years; and there are now 35 females in the herd. In it we find an array of useful ness coupled with high breeding and fashionable blood. It is not marred by a single poor animal, for the breeding has been an educated as well as a successful one. The pure Princess bull 7th Duke of Cambridge 45810, stands in service at its head. He is two years old, was bred by A. M. Winslow & Sons, of Kankakee, Ill., was got by 2nd Duke of Northumberland 22868, out of Lady Sale 22nd, by Monitor 5019. As we look them over we note their full bright eyes, broad foreheads, clean throats, good heads, wide tops, straight shoulders, arms tapering well to knee, round full ribs, full crops, straight backs, good full loins, wide rumps, low flank, heavy quarters, and in all respects right royal animals. In the Lady Sale Princess family we notice Lady Sale 77th, a red roan two years old, bred by Winslow & Sons, got by 3rd Duke of Northumberland 29311, out of Lady Sale 56, by Earl of Grass Hill 8071; also Lady Sale 80th, a yearling, and Lady Sale 56th, a calf. In the Cypress tribe is the red nine-year-old Lady Clinton, by 11th Duke of Geneva, out of Lady Clinton, by 17th Duke of Airdrie 6629, running to imp. Cypress, by Lord Brawith (10465). Lady Clinton of Ridgevale, by Murray of Racine 36299, out of Lady Clinton; Lady Clinton 2nd is a yearling out of Lady Clinton, by 7th Duke of Cambridge. A young red bull out of Lady Clinton, by Ridgevale, by 7th Duke, will be kept on the farm. Mollie of Ridgevale is seven years old, got by 6th Duke of Hillsdale, out of Mollie, by Rosencrans 6140, tracing to Primrose, by Colling's White Bull 151. On the farm, of her increase, are Mollie of Ridgevale 2nd and Mollie of Ridgevale 3rd, by 7th Duke of Cambridge. Junietta, a fourteen year-old, bred by W. G. Markham, of Rush, N. Y., got by Kentuckian 10320, out of Princess Julia 2nd, by Prince of Wales 5100, tracing to imp. Venus, by Magnum Bonum 2224, has been a splendid milker and breeder, having bred four bulls and five heifers in succession. There are four of the latter yet on the farm. Venus 2nd is eight years old, was got by Major Balco 23883, out of Zelia 8rd. Venus 4th is five years old, out of Zelia 3rd, by 6th Duke of Hillsdale 9867: Venus 5th is a red three-year-old, by Murray of Racine, out of Zelia 3rd. There are several more of this family that are still younger. In the Beautys there are a

Challenger 28813, out of Star Beauty, by (Continued on eighth page.)

Beauty, by Prince Christian 8843; Star

Dates of Trotting Meetings in Michigan

..... Aug. 5 to 8 Aug. 12 to Jackson Aug. 19 to 22 Ang. 26 to 2 Sept. 2 to 5

BREAKING DOWN OF PAROLE

The breaking down of Parole recently marks the end of the career of one of the most remarkable of American thoroughbreds. Parole is a brown gelding, foaled

1873, by imp. Leamington, the sire of e great Longfellow, and his dam was Martien, a daughter of Lexington. The union of these two strains of blood, Lexngton and Leamington, has produced ome of the greatest horses known to the American turf. Parole made his first apearance as a two year old in 1875,-in he July stakes, three-quarters of a mile, 1 Monmouth Park, and won in 1.17. In hat year he started six times, was first four times and second once, winning \$8,-550. He was continually on the turf until 1878, when he was shipped to England by his owner, Mr. Lorillard. In 1879, the next season, he started in eleven races in which amounted to \$19,403. The next season he was not in good form, and al though starting ten times was not a winner once, although he was twice in second place. Before the season was over. Parole was shipped back to America, where he started four times, winning every time. Since then he has started in nearly seventy races, and won a good percentage. The record of Parole is one of the most phenomenal in turf annals. He was nine consecutive years on the turf, crossing the Atlantic twice, and started in 124 races, of which he won fifty-nine, was second in twenty-two, third in fourteen and unplaced in twenty-eight, winning \$82,233 for his enterprising owner. He has run at all distances and in the best of beaten the great English racer Isonomy in the Newmarket handicap.

Mr. Walker's Sure Thing.

The Breeders' Gazette tells the following story about Ben Walker, the driver, which happened at East Saginaw. Its shows how mighty uncertain betting on a race is, even to those who have "a sure thing:"

"Some years ago, when Walker was new at the business of driving trotters, he took part in a pacing race at East Saginaw, Mich., being behind the pacer Bald Hornet. The race was fixed for Clinker to win, but in one of the heats that horse made a tumbling break just inside the distance stand, and in order to avoid winning the heat and thereby getting a record Walker was obliged to pull Bald Hornet almost across the track, allowing Billy Scott to win. The pulling of the horse was so plain that when Walker was called into the judges' stand he made no effort to deny it, but stated frankly that he was guilty. 'I know this horse can win the race," he said, 'but the man who owns him does not want to give him a record, and I am only obeying orders; if you won't expel me this time, gentlemen, will win the race-really and truly I will. The young man was so earnest in his protestations that the judges not only re frained from inflicting a penalty but allowed him to drive to the end. Being perfectly confident of the ability of his horse to beat Clinker, Walker put what little money he possessed on Bald Hornet, and then, to his intense disgust, was easi ly beaten by both Clinker and Billy

Turf and Track.

LAST week at Chicago Richball paced a mile in 2:10%, the last half in 1:04.

Igoquois, the only American horse that ever won the English Derby, has been retired to the breeding stable.

WESTMONT, the pacer, tried to beat his Chicago time, with running mate, at Pittsburg, Pa., the other day, but could not do it. His

In answer to an inquirer we state that the fastest mile ever trotted by a three-year-old, of which there is any record, was by the filly Hinda Rose, at Lexington, Ky. The time was

Ir is announced that Mr. Pierre Lorillard has withdrawn from the English turf. His agent has been ordered home with such horses as are not sold or claimed in races. It is said he has been induced to do this by the great extension that has taken place in racing since he first decided to send some of his horses to Eng-

AT the recent race meeting at Pittsburg, Pa., the Michigan bred mare Belle F., by Fisk's Hambletonian Star, dam by Magna Charta, won in the 2:30 class in a race of eight heats. In the first four heats she came in third, sixth, second and sixth. She then took the fifth, seventh and eighth heats in 2:251/4, 2:27 and 2:251/4. She was not considered in the betting, and her victory was an unexpected

On Tuesday last, at Pittsburg, Pa., Jay-Eye See made an attempt to lower Rarus' time of 3:161. The weather was warm and track fast, but when the horse came out for warming up it was evident he was not in first-class condition. After doing a mile in 2:351/4 the word was given and he got away in magnificen style, going round the sharp turn to the quarter-pole in 35 seconds. He trotted the next quarter in 33 seconds, making the half in one minute and eight seconds, but on the third quarter he broke badly, losing several seconds, and finished the mile in 2:18%. Another at tempt was made, but this time Jay Eye-See broke twice and came in in 2:38%.

Horse Gossip. .

MR. WHITCOMB, of St. Johns, Clinton Co., has sold a three-year-old Monarch colt to M. Hopkins, of St. Clair, for \$2,500. This colt ha made a mile in 2:42, without any training to

In the town of Pendleton, South Carolina is a half Shetland pony thirty-seven years of age, which was presented by an English nobleman to a citizen of Charleston. The animal that undue pressure in the haste of strip-

was originally black, but its head has turned white from age.

THE colt crop of Colorado this seaso amounts to about one hundred thousand head. Of this number only about one thousand head are from blooded sires or dams. From the way good horses have been taken into that Stat during the last year, the report will be quite different, as regards breeding, in a few years.

MR. A. PHILLIPS, of Dansville, Ingham Co., has a very fine Clydesdale horse, called Earl Dunmore, which has been of great service in breeding up a race of large, thoroughbred, active horses of good disposition. He was bree in Canada, foaled in 1875, and stred by Marquis of Lorne (521); he by Campsie (119); he by Johnnie Cope (416). Earl Dunmore's dam was Highland Maid (501), who was sired by Young Pope (593), whose dam was by Bobbie Burns (700). Earl Dunmore is a bay in color stands 17 hands high, weighs 1,650 pounds, and has a splendid disposition. He has made six seasons in Ingham County, and has some of the best stock in that county.

Che Farm.

The Length and Quality of Wool. A work on "Woolens and Worsteds, published in England, says:

"The three causes which affect the length and quality of wool are the breed England, winning five, the stakes in of the sheep, the climate and the soil. These might be reduced to two, for the breed of the sheep ultimately depends on the climate and the soil: but it is more useful to consider different breeds as quite distinct. The present breeds have been obtained in some instances by care ful selections of those sheep which had a tendency to produce such wools as the grower desired and as the climate favor ed; until now some sheep will only grow short wool if left in their native district. In other instances, probably the most numerous, nature has decided for herself what length and quality of wool the sheep must produce in each country; no matter what efforts the farmer may make to the contrary, he can only permanently rear company, and has the honor of having short wool, and long-wooled sheep where she favors length.

"The property for which wool is perhaps most valued is trueness of breeding. In a true-bred sheep each staple of wool, that is, each lock into which a group of fibers naturally forms itself, will be of equal growth throughout. The fiber will be the same thickness as nearly as possible the whole length, or will be finer at the point than at the root. There will be no shaggy rough wool in it. But if the sheep be cross-bred, or ill-bred and exposed to storms, the fibers will be rough at the points and rougher there than at the roots; the reason of this being that as the wool gets longer, or as it is more exposed to bad weather and hard treatment, nature makes it stronger to resist what it has to encounter, while the part which is next the skin remains fine to give greater warmth. Such wool, even when combed and spun into yarn, never lies smoothly and evenly as true-bred wool, and is con sequently not of as much value. There is another sort of wool which farmers do not seem to understand, and writers on the subject often ignore, but which is found more or less on all cross-bred sheep, and on sheep which are too much exposed and fed in hilly districts. This is known as 'kemp,' or dead hairs. These kemps vary in length and coarseness ac cording to the breed of sheep. In white Highland they are about two inches long and very thick: in cross-bred Australian they are very short. In the former they cover the underside of the fleece; in the tter they are so few as not to be of an importance. They are, however, all alike in this, that they are a brilliant shining white (except on sheep with gray wool, when they may be black), and they will not dye the same color as the rest of the wool. They consequently depreciate the value of the wool very greatly, making it only suitable for low goods. They seem to be fibers of wool, which, owing to the coarseness of the breeding of the sheep, or owing to its exposure to rough weather, have been killed, so far as power to grow long is concerned; but they grow in thickness and hardness till they become solid, glazed and horny, and thus are un able to receive the substance of the dve They never alter in the process of card-

Bloody Milk.

kempy varieties of wool."

At a late meeting of the Elmira Farm ers' Club, reported in the Husbandman the following letter was read:

ing, combing, or spinning, nor do they

unite with the rest of the wool to form

the thread, but lie on the surface, only

held down by other fibers of wool which

may be wrapped round over them. It

should be the object of every breeder of

sheep to diminish, if possible, these very

"I wish to ask your Club if you can tell me what to do for a milch cow, five years old, has been in milk since December, 1881. This is her third season in milk, and until the past four weeks she has been all right. She is nearly full blood Jersey and is apparently well in every respect; she eats and drinks well; in usual desh; runs in clover pasture; every few days she will give about a teaspoonful of bloody milk from one teat, just as we finish milking, what we call the strippings, for one or two milkings and then she will be all right for a few milkings, see no signs of bloody milk, perhaps the next milking will be bloody, so on for a day or two, then all right again. I don't know of any hurt or bruise that she has had. She is salted twice a week."

Mr. Bridgman said, "I had a cow similarly affected some years ago and she gave me a great deal of trouble. Some days the milk was all good, and perhaps the next milking one teat would yield bloody milk near the close-in the stripping-as in the case reported in the letter. I was curious to learn what caused the trouble, particularly as the cow was one that I milked, and I was, therefore, directly interested. After considerable reflection I formed the theory that the trouble originated in the method of milking. I had a habit of stripping with my thumb and finger, and it occurred to me

ping might rupture a small blood-vessel communicating with the orifice and thus give bloody milk. After this idea was well established in my mind, I resolved to abstain from the practice of stripping with my thumb and finger, in this instance particularly, in order that I might determine if the fault was caused by this method of milking. As the result I found that the cow gave no more bloody milk, and I was therefore forced to the conclusion that the fault all along had been due to the manner of milking. I then began to establish the habit of milking only by pressure, the hand grasping the teat and pressing to make the flow. Since that time I have never had any trouble with bloody milk except from known causes, such as bruises that cows some times get in the field. I would suggest to this writer that he observe the same practice, and I suspect that in that case he will find the trouble ended. While speaking of this matter let me say there is no necessity for using the thumb and finger to strip, no gain in it, and the practice may be hurtful as it certainly was in the case I have reported. Simple pressure of the fingers upon the palm of the hand with the teat enclosed will do the work as effectually and without risk of injury, and I may a'd will do it quite as rapidly."

A Broken Leg.

Says a correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune: "A lamb's or a sheep's lower limb is as brittle as a glass rod. I have seen one snap and break as the animal was going over bars let down only at one end as if it were a clay pipe-stem. But this is nothing to the handy shepherd and not much to the sheep, as it does not seem to mind it. All that is to be done is to pick up the lamb or sheep, take it home, get riches it. some brown paper and glue or boiled starch or plaster of Paris, calcined, wet the paper and wrap it around the broken limb, first set straight as it should be. After a few turns to hold the leg in place some bands of the paper are dipped in the glue or starch or plaster mixed with water to a thin paste, and wound around short-wooled sheep where nature favors the leg from knee or hock to foot until a firm stiff bandage is made. A thin splint of wood is then applied to the leg and bound on with some turns of a strip of cloth bandage. This is left on only until the paper hardens, when it is removed. The sheep will soon be able to use the limb. In a month or six weeks the paper may be softened with warm water and removed. The broken leg of a calf or cow, colt or horse may be repaired in the same way, but the animal should be put in slings to prevent injury from the greater

The Fertilizer Puzzle. Experiments at the Pennsylvania Agricultural College with the three plant nutrients-phosphate, nitrogen compounds and potash-on a limestone clavey loam, indicated the first as the most effectual on wheat, and that of the other two the nitrogen compounds were more useful for the production of grain than the potash salts; only when the yield of straw was also taken into account did the effect of potash appear noteworthy. Commercial manures compared with yard manure showed a very little difference in favor of the latter. Nitrogen in the three forms usually sold in commercial manures, nitrates, ammonia salts, and organic nitrogen as in dried blood, was compared without showing any notable difference in favor of one or another. As showing how easy it may be to waste manure by applying too much, there were experiments in which doses contained 24, 48 and 72 pounds of nitrogen were aplied to different plots, without any in crease of crop in last two cases at all proportionate to the increased cost of the application.

Experiments were also tried on corn with the same mixtures of fertilizers as on wheat: and it was very strikingly shown that while in general the manuring gave an increase of crop it was by no means enough to pay for the fertilizers used: the wheat gave much better returns, for in every case where the experiment could be called a successful one, that is to say, where it gave any increase of crop over the unmanured plots, this increase was not less than 5.4 husbels ner acre and in some cases it reached eight or nine bushels -in all cases provided that the fertilizer contained both phosphate and nitroger compounds. On the other hand, with the corn the increase was in no instance over 3.9 bushels for a mixture of these ingredients of commercial fertilizers: or nutting it another way, while the yield of wheat was in some cases increased by half the yield with no manure, the yield of corn was increased by only a little over one-tenth of the yield on the unmanured

plots in any case. To be sure the corn was planted on a sod of clover and timothy, so that it had better chance without manure than did the wheat, which followed a crop of oats, unmanured, after this corn; none the less, however, do there results show that commercial fertilizers do not pay, under the conditions of these experiments, on corn planted on an upturned sod. The rotation of each plot was corn, oats, wheat and grass, only the corn and wheat receiving manure. The oat crops gave, with the complete manure, an increase of about one fourth of the crops on the plots continuously unmanured, and so also did the grass crop. While the increased corn and oat crops obtained on one manuring might not pay for a dressing costing from \$10 to \$12 per acre, the increased wheat and grass crops would pay well in many cases. This series of experiments deserves special commendation for the reason that each experiment was so many times repeated, and that the large number of unmanured plots gave a reasonably safe standard by which to measure the effect in each case.—Dr. G. C. Caldwell, in N. Y. Tribune.

The Rev. Chas. E. Piper, formerly of Pitts field, N. H., but now of Wakefield, R. I. writes: "My wife has been an invalid for years, but Baxter's Mandrake Bitters cured her." N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic El ixir always cures coughs, colds and consumption when taken in season. Henry & Joh son's Arnica and Oil Liniment for strains, bruises, acute swellings, old sores, &c., is excel-

Agricultural Items.

ONE-fourth of the four million farms in this country are occupied by tenants, most of whom are of foreign descent, and will one day own the farms they work. The thrifty, industrious foreigner is absorbing the best farming lands of the country, while the American youth try to make a living by dealing in "op-

THE best remedy for all weeds which grow in cultivated ground, is to destroy them before they come up, by frequent stirring of the surface, as far as practicable by horse cultivation and otherwise by hand; but when land is badly infested, a summer fallow with plowing of harrowing once a week the season through, 1 the cheapest and most perfect means to give

A CORRESPONDENT of the Country Gentleme thinks farmers will greatly err if because of the increased facility of growing hay they raise it for sale. A ton of clover hav is set down in the the table of comparative values of differen crops in fertilizing elements, at \$14. Cloves hay sold at less than that price is therefore worth more to the farm if left to rot down a

F. D. CURTIS thinks that if superphosphate have any special mission, it is for turnips. Here they tell. The growing season is too short, and the wants of the plant so little that they can supply it, and hence it is a very easy matter to grow a crop of turnips. There is a phase to turnip culture yet unstated, and which ought to be more appreciated—the midsummer culture of the land. Mr. Curtis says he does not know of any cheaper or more effec tual way to enrich a field and clear it from foul stuff than with turnip culture, and feeding them off on the ground. He says turnips do not exhaust the land like grain crops. The tap root penetrates to the lower strata, and opens it up for the introduction of the atmosphere and the rains. It also acts as a pulver izer, and so deepens the actual soil and en-

CHAS. BETTS, in the Country Gentleman, re commends the following as a cheap and desirable roof plant: Take four pounds of vellow ochre, one pound venetian red, and add little white lead and a very little lamp black -the last two ingredients to improve the cola little oil so as to mix smoothly with the rest. than seventy cents per gallon at the present price of oil, and can also be put on with a good whitewash brush, or a wide, flat brush, costing about 75 or 85 cents.

UNLESS everything is just right for growing the barley crop, says the Country Gentleman the grain is pretty sure to be under weight If much below 48 pounds brewers will not buy it except at prices that will pay to grind and use it for feed. Then if hot weather comes in harvest no grain is so easily spoiled by rains or even dews. A good deal of the blowing of brewers against sained barley is wholly unwarranted. It all has to be wet and stained in waiting, and it is doubtfu' whether in practice any distinction is made between unstrined and stained barley, where both are equal in other respects. Yet a difference of ten or more cents per bushel is made in the price.

The Poultry Pard.

Our National Turkey.

Next to the Mammoth Bronze, says Jo seph Wallace, the Narragansett is generally considered the largest and hardiest of all the varieties of turkeys. For many years, so long as we can remember, the Narragansett was a leading variety among the farmers of Southwestern Connecticut and Rhode Island. It is raised in th greatest perfection along the see-board and since the introduction of the bronze among the breeding stock, the improvement is very marked in the additional weight of the average flocks.

Although the Narragansett is a stan dard variety, yet these fowls are bred for market without much regard to nice points, the feathering being uneven in hue, though it is claimed by those who have bred them extensively that with sufficient painstaking in selecting and mating they could be bred to feather. Utility i the main object with the breeders. could not well be otherwise, taking into consideration the fact that through the low counties of Rhode Island and Con necticut-along the sea-enormous num bers of turkeys are raised annually for the Atlantic city markets, and the principal cities and inland towns of New Eng-

land. The culture of turkeys among the rural population of these parts is a large and profitable industry. It is not a rare thing o see about the homestead flocks of two and three hundred full-grown birds in the fall, ready for slaughter. Farmers find the turkey crop as profitable as any, and while it brings in a handsome revenue yearly, it is cared for and managed principally by the industrious womenfolks who are especially adapted for this home industry.

On some grain farms the turkeys have to be herded more or less by boys, during the ripening of the crops, but aside from this trouble and what damage they do to grain, the evil is counterbalanced by the enormous destruction of insects. From June till the latter part of September they subsist mainly upon grasshoppers, crickets and other insects. In October they are usually put up for fattening and divided into lots of a dozen or so, and fed all they can eat of boiled corn, mashed pumpkins and meal, carrots, turnips, potatoes, cornmeal and milk, and a little charceal in the food to aid digestion-Some farmers allow them to range the meadows and woodlands during part of the day till the middle of October, feeding them extra when they come home, and one or two messes before going to roost The late broods are permitted to run till cold weather, they being too small for Thanksgiving, and are kept over till

Christmas and the New Year. The Narragansett is a very large, nealthy bird, and has been bred for size for many generations. The farmers are very careful in the selection of good breeding-stock every year, taking young gobblers which show precocity and sound ondition, and that will weigh from twen ty-two to twenty-eight pounds in the spring, and hens that will weigh from

welve to sixteen. The colors of the plumage of the Narragansett turkey are black and white, mixed or splashed, so that they pass for a grey bird. But the better specimens, as

seen at our fairs and exhibitions, show metallic black, the feathers ending in a broad light steel grey band, edged with light grey. The most striking feature about their markings, some years ago, was the patch of white upon their wingbow, denoting distinction of pure Narra gansett, but since being crossed with the Bronze, the wing-bow shows metallic black, with bronze luster.

A Lesson for "the Neighbors."

Fanny Field, in the Prairie Farmer, hits the nail square on the head" in the following narrative of personal experience, evoked by the story of a woman whose neighbors had laughed at her for paying \$8 for two sittings of Leghorn eggs, but who, seeing her fine flock of fowls, were uncommonly anxious to swap eggs." Fanny says: "I know all about it, and I think a little

nore of my experience will fit in here. My neighbors didn't quite like it because I wouldn't 'swap eggs,' but it didn't take me long to bring them around to my way of thinking, and my prices. When the merchant's wife said that she supposed I would swap eggs with her because we vere near neighbors. I reminded her that always paid full prices for groceries bought at her husband's store; when the butcher's wife wanted to swap on the strength of the fact that her husband and mine were old army friends. I remarked that old army friendship didn't seem to affect the price of beef; and when the wife of a Shorthorn breeder came with a dozen of common eggs and wanted to 'exchange' I 'exchanged,' and the next morning sent the hired man over with a common calf and a polite note asking Mr. B. to 'exchange' for one of his Shorthorn calves of the same age. He didn't 'exchange,' but that evening he came over and paid my advertised price for the eggs. After that people didn't ask me to swap eggs, but later in the season when we occasionally sold a few dozen at the stores, we noticed that a good many of the neighbors set hens immediately afterwards: or, simply-and mix with raw linseed oil. The and occasionally we heard vague rumors lamp black should first be mixed or ground in to the effect that this one and that one would soon have 'some of them new-This will make a durable paint, costing less fangled kind of chickens, and he wouldn't pay no \$2 50 for a dozen of the eggs neither.' One woman remarked to my hired man that 'that chicken woman would find out that she didn't know every thing.' That 'chicken woman smiled s smile that was 'bland' if not 'childlike. and waited; the people who had the eggs that we carried to the store waited too. After their hens had labored faithfully at the incubating business for some four weeks without hatching anything, two women called on me and declared their opinion of a woman who would spoil eggs for hatching before she sold them, so as to keep her neighbors from getting any chickens without paying \$2 50 a dozen for the eggs.' I had hard work to keep from laughing, but I managed to say that 'I didn't sell the eggs for hatching, and besides I didn't do anything to them.' 'Well, then, why didn't they hatch? asked both the women at once and I replied: 'Simply because there has not been a rooster among our hens since we quit setting eggs.'

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*Holly and Saginaw Ex. 8:35 p m

*Night Express 10:30 p m

* Dally, Sundays excepted. † Dally.

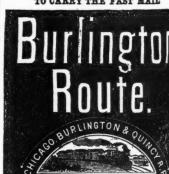
Saturdays excepted.

*Bally, Sunuays excepted.

Through Mail has Parlor Car to Grand Have.
Chicago Express at 8:30 am has through coache
and Pullman Parlor Day Car to Chicago.
Chicago and Owosso Express at 8:35 pm hs
hrough coaches and Pullman Palace Sleepers b Night Express has Wagner Sleeper from Detroit

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J. B. POWER,

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of Kamp's Kaferstod or "Bug Death" will be sent on receipt of 10 cents in stamps to pay postage and packing. It is not a poison, acts instantly, kills or drives off ALL INSECTS a sure preventive of the CABBAGE WORM, ješeowöt 166 Greenwich St., New York.

Horticultural,

THE VALUE OF OUR FORESTS.

The Department of Agriculture has shlished a series of papers on the value nd management of Government timber ands, together with a report of the cerenonies attending the opening, at Edinburg, Scotland, on July 2d, of the first firestry exhibition ever held. One of the press is by the Hon. R. W. Phipps, of pronto, Ontario, in which he details the gils which threaten that province in consquence of the reduction of the mighty frests which covered that country a entury ago. In summing up the conseences of the destruction of these forests

"It is found that the winter winds are It is found that the winter winds are not keener than formerly, readering the care of cattle more difficult and expensive, and that, owing to the protecting snow bing blown from the fields, great injury idone to the important crops of winter sheat and clover. Meanwhile, the railture men, the house builders, the wagon-makers and other industrial workare rapidly cousuming the slender remaining; and, worse still, the farmes in the back townships continue with a and torch their work of destruction. llready the walnut has been exterminated. it promises to be in Indiana, white-ash difficult to obtain, basswood is so dimnished that the swamp-elm has to be subisted that the standard instead of the instea valuat trees, the settlers burned them wholesale. In later years they have had an opportunity of judging how profitable their work was, when, for the few left standing, they received a thousand dollars Considering that on many acres there were fifty such trees, the farmer can amuse himself by placing to profit and less the produce per acre of the wheat for which he sacrificed this prospective

It might be in order to inquire what

mose forests would be worth to-day if

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her were standing now as they were a hundred years ago, so as to get the other side of the economic question involved in his subject. If it were still a forest-covered country, and, as a consequence, un sattled except by Indians, who would want greare for those forests? Was it not the catting away of those forests, the settle ment of the country, with the wants of the people, that gave these forests any commercial value whatever? If the farm implement men, the furniture men, the house builders, and others mentioned. were not willing to take this timber and pay for it, of what value would it be to owners? And if the settlers themselves did not require farm implements, furniture, houses, etc., these manufacturers and trades could not exist. Therefore, it seems very plain, that the value now existing in timber has been placed there by the labor of the very men who are accused of destroying this source of wealth Let us look at the reverse of Mr. Phipps picture. Suppose each settler should have preserved intact the forest upon the lands he purchased, what would have been the present position of affairs? Would walnut trees be worth a thousand dollars each? Was it not their general destruction to make way for homes of civilized people and their requirements that makes them so valuable now? According to Mr. Phipps' reasoning, Canada, under her aboriginal inhabitants was a more wealthy country than to-day, and the wild Indian a more desirable inhabitant for a country, because he does not interfere with the natural fores: s. The preservation of those "magnificent natural forests" for which Mr. Phipps mourns, ald mean the exclusion of the farms, the towns, villages and cities now in existence, with their factories and workshops, and the complete obliteration of value in those forests. Even Mr. Phipps' title of "honorable" could never have reached him if the Canadian pioneer had not swung the axe that leveled 'those ests. We think, therefore, there are wo sides to this as to most other ques-

FRUIT GROWING IN CALIFOR-

tions, and that theories do not always

the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

stand the test of experience.

No one except those who have visited the Pacific coast can have any adequate dea of the magnitude of the fruit interests California. Thousands upon thousands facres are already planted to fruit trees and vines, and thousands more are being innually planted. It is not unusual to ecorchards of from 100 to 1,000 acres, fincipally of apricots and peaches. Recently, while engaged in superintending he setting out of some 3,000 trees for resident Reid, of the California Univertity, on his ranche in Yolo Co., I had the pleasure of visiting some of the large mhards in the vicinity. The proprieter one of these orchards of 160 acres, of wenty-eight years growth, informed me shipped from this orchard last year 5,000 boxes (about a bushel to a box) of pricots and peaches; and that his net week amounted to \$6,500. Another man who raises vegetables in onnection with his fruit, sold last sea-\$6,000 worth of cantaloupes alone. The climate and mode of cultivation

are a tendency to bring all fruit tees into early bearing, and it is nothing musual to see young trees loaded with buit the third year after setting. As hit trees bear every year here, and they deencouraged in every way to bear, the bevitable result is, they bear themselves death, and soon become enfeebled and rematurely old and decayed. It is a resignate see a thrifty, healthy orchard twenty years' growth. No fertilizers used, as a general thing, and the soil on becomes exhausted. If the practice mulching, so successfully practiced at east, were more generally adopted, he benefits would unquestionably be very MICHIGAN.

Deterioration of Strawberries.

Elm," the horticultural correspondof the Husbandman, in remarking pon the reasons why strawberries run , Bays

'My first experience in strawberry wing resulted in neither pleasure nor ing would become a losing business."

profit. I procured sufficient plants for a quarter of an acre, from an old garden bed, that had not been replanted for several years, having been kept clean chiefly by means of the hand and trowel. The plants of this old bed had been taken from a similar bed, of which the plants had been purchased in the days of my

childhood of a very careful and reliable gardener as the then famous 'Russel's Great Prolific.' I have every reason to believe that the plants were genuine when purchased by my father. But to my surprise and disappointment my plants were not Russel's Great Prolific, but proved to be a spurious and almost worthless kind, that gave no adequate return for the labor I had expended upon them. I could not account for this unexpected result, but determined to try again, procuring plants this time from a neighbor who was sure he had the genuine Wilson's Albany. To shorten the story, the second attempt resulted no better than the first. The plants yielded but a few small and insipid berries of a variety that no one recognized. I next ordered plants of a well-known strawberry grower under a guaranty that they were genuine, and thereafter had little trouble in securing good crops of fruit.

"Later observations have suggested a

clue to my first unfortunate results. Many of our finest fruiting varieties are comparatively feeble growers, while seed ings, or other plants that are worthless for fruit are often almost irrepressible runners. A very few plants of the latter class distributed over a bed, will in a short time obtain the majority in number if permitted to multiply without restraint. If one selects plants from such a bed, by far the greater part of them will prove spurious. Such plants are very likely to find their way into old strawberry beds even on the grounds of those who endeavor to be very careful to keep their varieties pure. Two years ago, a friend purchased fifty Triomphe de Gand strawberry plants of one of the best known, and most reliable nurserymen in our country, and nearly half of them proved to be of an unknown and almost worth less variety. Unquestionably seedlings sometimes spring up from berries that are permitted to decay on the plants. In cleaning out my strawberry bed after the fruiting season, I have frequently noticed miniature plants, whose seed leaves betraved their origin beyond the possibility of a doubt, growing up about the old ones. There is no reason to doubt that in favorable seasons these frequently acquire sufficient strength before cold weather to pass the winter safely, and in due season, yield their fruit, which, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, is comparatively

War With the Canker-Worm.

Mr. P. C. Reynolds, of the Rural Home, has been visiting among the farmers of Monroe County, N. Y., and called upon Mr. Foster Udell, whose specialty is orcharding, and who has, prior to 1881, nade sales of apples amounting to \$10, 000 yearly. His experience with cankerworms is related:

"Mr. Udell has waged one of the most vigorous and aggressive contests with the canker-worm we ever heard related. A few years ago they entered the orchard and, after gaining all possible information from others, he commenced operations by efforts to exclude the females from the trees. He bought of dealers in wall paper, a large number of rolls of the cheapest paper. These rolls he sawed in twain in the middle, making the strip some ten or eleven inches wide. With hese strips around the trunks of his trees about half way up to the limbs. To fix them more firmly in place, he tied a cord around the tree at about the center of the bands. He then procured a quantity of tar which he mixed with a kind of coal oil, purchased of the Vacuum Oil Company, which thinned and softened the mixture.

"The first application occupied some time, as it had to be made with care, or it would tear the thin, brittle paper; but the first application rendered the paper tough. and subsequent applications were made very rapidly, one man tarring 100 or more trees in an hour. He soon perceived that he was catching a great many of the female moths, and that at times they became so numerous as to nearly bridge over the tar. But he was alert to meet them and would daub fresh tar over the trees every two or three days. Yet, with all his activity and vigilance, some of the moths would cross the Styx and lay their eggs in the branches of the trees.

"Last year the worms had become so numerous as to threaten the entire defoliation of the orchards. He then resorted to poison, and administered doses of Paris green, mixed with water. After experimenting some time he concluded that about one tablespoonful of pure Paris green to a kerosene oil barrel of minate finely, proving their good quality. water (50 gallons) was about the proper strength; more would destroy the foliage, less would fail to poison all of the worms. It required a great many barrels of water to spray fifty acres of trees. The liquid was applied with force pump and hose, and a little practice would enable one to do it with great facility. Of course, some of the worms escaped last year, and their progeny appeared this spring, but the ever-vigilant pomologist was unrelenting, and now his trees are clothed with luxuriant foliage, and many of them are loaded with fruit. Those that were most ravaged by the worms, last year, failed to form fruit buds, and are, consequently, barren this year. The experience of Mr. Udell demonstrates that the worst insect enemies of fruits can be overcome if the horticulturist will avail himself of the means which science discovers. It makes fruit-growing more expensive, but it also makes it more re munerative to those who are thorough in combining intelligence and muscle. Those who will not inform themselves, or are too indolent to properly use their information, will fail to grow fruit, thus reducing supply, and enhancing the value of the fruit grown by the more vigilant and active. Could all the enemies of the fruit grower be annihilated the produc-

tion of the fruit would be so easy that the

markets would be glutted and fruit-grow-

Remedies for Insects on House Plants. The Massachusetts Horticultural Socieremedies for insect depredators:

"There is nothing more annoying to the cultivator of house plants, than the green fly; smoking with tobacco is the best remedy, but however closely the partition between the window and the room may be shut, the scent will get into the room more or less. Therefore, use an infusion of tobacco made by filling a the water the pail will nold. This should the proportion of half a pint to a pail of water. The plants should be turned bottom up, placing the left hand over the top of the pot to prevent accident, and then plunging it in the solution once or twice, until the flies drop off. Some of this solution should always be kept on hand and used on the first appearance of the green fly. After using, the plant must be rinsed in clean water, of the same temperature as the room. A florist in Philadelphia kept his plants clean in this way without fumigating. A scaly insect more common on oleanders and other thick-leaved plants, adhering closely to the stems and leaves, is not so easily destroyed. These may be washed with whale-oil soap and water, or better, with Gishurst compound, an English remedy.

A sponge dipped in a little sweet or kerosene oil, and wiped up the stem and under the leaves occasionally, will keep off the scale effectually. The speaker had applied this successfully to plants which had been neglected and got very dirty, using kerosene so freely as to have some misgivings how it would affect the plants, but they are now showing remarkably fine growth. The method giving for destroying the green fly and scale will also be effectual for the red spider."

A Good Story.

Meissonier had a gardener who was a good botanist and a great wag. He knew the seeds of all sorts of plants, and Meissonier was always trying and always failing to puzzle him. "I have got him now," said Meissonier to some friends at a dinner party, and he showed them a package of the roe of dried herrings. Then he sent for the gardener. All the guests smiled. The gardener arrived. "Do you know these seeds?" Meissonier asked. The gardener examined them with great attention. "Oh, yes," he said, at last; that is the seed of the polpusfluximas, a very rare tropical plant." A smile of trinmph lighted the face of Meissonier. 'How long will it take the seed to come gardener. At the end of fifteen days the guests were once more at the table. After ty feet and a diameter between two and dinner the gardener was announced. "Monsieur Meissonier," he said, "the plants are above the ground." "Oh, this is a little too much," said the great painter, and all went out into the garden to behold the botanical wonder. The gardener lifted up a glass bell, under which was a little bed, carefully made, and in which three rows of red herring were sticking up their heads. The laugh was on Meissonier. He discharged the gardener, but took him

back the next day.

Bad Seeds. Prof. Beal states in one of his public addresses, that it was estimated, a few bad turnip seed mixed and sown with was dry and the house was dark. good seed, in Germany, in a single year. the first mild days of spring he tacked Mills in that country are employed to grind up quartz, sift it to the size of clover seed, and color it to resemble the seed of red clover. He also stated that in England there exists an organized agree ment to adulterate seeds to a certain exte::t. Pure, fresh seed they quote as "net seed " and dead seed as "three knocks." Among the frauds is the use of the seeds of weeds which resemble good sorts in appearance. These are killed by boiling or baking so as not to come up and tell the fraud, and they are then mixed with good seed. The practice of purchasing seeds in market, for testing at experiment stations, an unknown third person making the purchase, is likely to lessen the frauds committed, some of which pass through the hands of innocent dealers, who will thus be induced to take greater care in buying of others. The worst frauds are found in imported grass seeds. In making these statements, it must not be forgotten that the failure of seeds to germinate does not always prove them to be bad, for such failures often result from planting too deep, or in covering with dry or cloddy soil, or from omitting to press the earth sufficiently over them, or from other ill treatment; the fact that when the same seeds are properly planted in fine, mellow soil, and at a moderate depth, they ger-

Distilling Attar of Roses.

"Genuine attar of roses," remarked a New York chemist, "which is made in India and Australia, costs \$100 an ounce at the places of distillation. It takes 50,-000 rose blooms to yield an ounce of attar. They are the common roses and grow in great profusion in California, where the distillation of attar could be made a very profitable industry. I have seen hedge rows near Samona, in that State, so dense with these roses that the odor from them on a warm, sultry day caused a feeling of peculiar faintness and oppression in the passer by. This is the effect of the attar that is distilled by the heat and moist air, and is held suspended, as it were, in the atmosphere.

"These is money in that cause of faintness and indolence, but in this country not only the sweetness, but the great value of the flowers, is wasted on the desert air. In northern India the roses are regularly cultivated. They are planted in rows in fields, and require no particular care. When they begin to bloom they are picked before mid-day. The work is done by women and children, who seem to regard

sects. In the morning the water is coated had built considerable comb. In watching with a thin, oily film. This is the rare a swarm issue, we noticed a ball of bees ty discussed the care and cultivation of attar of roses. It is skimmed off with a as large as an apple on the alighting house plants at one of its meetings, and fine feather and dropped into vials. The board of an adjoining colony. We poked J. G. Barker furnished the following process continues daily until the bushes off the bees and secured the queen, and cease to bloom. So it may well be im- placed her in a cage in a new hive, set agined that any essence or oil that re- ting it where the one from which the an ounce vial has a right to have a good few minutes the bees returned and entered price set upon it."

History of the Osage Orange.

There are several interesting points in the botanical history of the Osage orange. pail with stems, and pouring on them all It is peculiar that the tree is native only the queen can be picked out without bein Arkansas, and is not generally common stand twenty-four hours and be used in even there. It was noticed by the early travelers along the Red River and other tributaries to the Mississippi. Its elastic wood was long held in repute by the Indians for bows, and they called the tree bow-wood. The French fur dealers gal licized the name, making it Bois d'arc. The first botanist to notice the plant was the famous Thomas Nuttall, at one time professor in Harvard. About 1810 he first saw living plants. These were grown in a garden in St. Louis. Recognizing in the plant the type of an entirely new genus Nuttall named it "in honor of the cele brated geologist, philosopher and patron of natural science, William Maclure" of Pennsylvania. It is consequently known as maclura. On account of the orange-like nature of the tree he named it "orangelike maclura," M. auranttaca. In some parts of the country it is said to be known as bodock, a contraction of the French Bois d'arc. The great resemblance of the tree and

its fruit to the orange is also peculiar, and nature is very widely different. In aspect the young and fruitless tree is much like the orange, while any one who has seen its peculiar warty fruit must have thought of a green orange. Coming from the country of the Osage Indians it became known as the Osage orange. The plant belongs to the nettle family, along with the nettles, elms, figs, mulberries, cowtree, bread fruit, banyan and India-rub ber tree. All are familiar, no doubt, with the nature of the mulberry fruit-a long cluster of fleshy and thickened flowers The large fruit of the maclura is a dense aggregation of separate, thickened flowers The wood is solid, heavy and durable. It takes a good polish and is ornamental. The following from Nuttall gives an idea of the appearance the tree made in its na tive country when first seen by a botanist

We saw a few old, ill-grown trees on the bank of the Pottos, a few miles from Fort Smith. It was only on the rich low bottom lands of Red River, near the confluence of the Kiamesha, that we beheld the maclura in perfection, forming a great up?" he asked. "Fifteen days," said the part of the prevailing umbrageous forest, and attaining an elevation of fifty or six three feet. At all times it strikes the beholder as something remarkable in the northern forest by the beauty and splendor of its dark and shining follage, and its strong resemblance to the orange."

Horticultural Notes.

Dr. Goessmann has analyzed asparagus, and mexpectedly found fifty per cent of the ash to be potash, which would indicate that notash was essential in the soil for this vege

An apple warehouse at Annapolis held 9,000 barrels in winter, when the temperature did not vary one degree from 32 all winter, and years ago, there were 20,000 bushels of kept the fruit in perfect condition. The floor

> THE cabbage butterfly (Peiris rapæ) which er, made its first appearance in this country, a Quebec, during the period of the America civil war, and is supposed to have been brought over with fresh vegetables supplied to the British troops sent to Canada at the time of the Trent difficulty.

As soon as the raspberry and blackberry crop is gathered, it is a good plan to cut out the bearing canes, and give the new wood a show. There is another advantage in this: if the old canes are cut and burned, it will destroy many of the insects that breed among them, and also the spores of rust that may have appeared.

A good gardener can elude the radish worn says the American Cultivator. He gets his early radishes off before the first brood of the insect makes its appearance, and he does not plan his second crop until the insect has lived its short life. Two or more broods appear during the season, and they appear at regular and al most invariable intervals, independent of the planting and harvesting of the gardener. Once knowing this convenient arrangement, the gardener dodges between them.

WHERE the roots of fruit trees are confined to a shallow surface soil, the manure of an orchard should be applied every fall, and in the necessary quantity which experience will de termine. A heavier manuring would push the wood growth at the expense of the fruit. The coots of the trees, having direct access to the manure, take up its strength rapidly. The greatest success is attained by keeping up a miform growth, having in view a proper balance between the wood and fruit growth.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Prairie Farme says he believes that with proper management strawberries need not be planted oftener than three years; and that very often paying crop may be had for four or even five years. After the fruit is off, the spaces between the row should be carefully plowed and mellowed, to receive the runners; and if this is done properly and in season, these spaces will be well filled by fall with new and thrifty plants for the next year's fruitage. Some persons prac-tice mowing the leaves off after picking is over and then when dry enough burning them. The benefit claimed for this heroic practice is two fold: first, to destroy insects, and second, to supply a quantity of ash to invigorate the

Apiarian.

MRS. HARRISON, the well known apiarian writer, says in the Prairie Farmer; "Bees will often desert a hive the next t more as a pleasure than a pursuit of day after swarming, if it is very hot and labor. The rose leaves are distilled in the sun shines directly upon it. We had a twice their weight of water, which is swarm lately that was hived and placed in drawn off into open vessels. These are the shade in the afternoon; the next mornallowed to stand over night, being covered ing the sun shone upon it and the bees up with cloths to keep out dirt and in- came out and clustered, although they

quires the distilling of 50,000 roses to fill swarm issued formerly stood, and in a the hive. It would have been a safer way to throw the ball of bees into water, as they sometimes sting a queen when they are being pulled off. When thrown into water, the ball quickly falls to pieces, and

> A. C. MILLER, in the American Apiculturist, says:

"I have noticed that after handling ees for a few days, my hands were so strongly scented with propolis and wax that even a wash of alcohol would not obliterate the odor, and that while thus cented, the bees, unless roughly handled, would not sting me. I therefore dissolved some propolis in alcohol, and bathed my hands in the mixture. This proved a success, the bees attacking only the unwashed surface of the skin. I experimented more fully by omitting one finger in making the application; and this finger was invariably attacked. In mixing this wash I added enough propolis to the alcohol to give it the color of ordinary tea; this will not make it so strong as to be sticky, and make the odor sufficiently powerful."

It is in some place a popular notion that bees puncture grapes and suck the pulp from them. This idea is probably especially when we consider that its true in great measure erroneous. An Ohio grape grower says that bees do little or no damage in his vineyard, but that the oriole punctures and destroys many grapes. Much of the mischief ascribed to bees is certainly the work of other insects. It is doubtful if bees ever puncture the grapes, but when once the opening is made bees eat out the pulp and prevent decay.

100 doses \$1; true of only Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA It works like magic, reaching every part of the human body through the blood, giving to all renewed life and energy.

My friend, you need not take our word. Ask your neighbor, who has just taken one bottle. He will tell you that "It's the best dollar I ever invested."

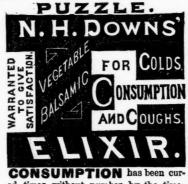
MESSRS. C. I. HOOD & Co.: Dear Sirs—Although greatly prejudiced against patent medicines in general, I was induced, from the excellent reports I had heard of your Sarsaparilla, to try a bottle, last December, for dyspensia and general prostration, and I have received very gratifying results from its use. I am now using the second bottle, and consider it a very valuable remedy for indigestion and its attendant troubles.

Yours truly,

(Firm of Carter & Churchill.)

A gentleman who has been suffering from the Debility and Languar 10 Pounds
peculiar to this season, 10 Pounds says: "Hood's Sarsaparilla is putting pounds since I began to take it." Has taken two bottles.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA is sold by all drug gists. Price \$1 per bottle; six for \$5. Pre-pared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.



ed .times without number by the timely use of Downs' Elixir. It will cure Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pleurisy, Whooping-Cough, Lung Fever, and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs, when other remedies fail. For sale by all dealers. HENRY, JOHNSON & LORD, Prop's, Burlington, Vt.

AYER'S **Ague Cure**

larial disease, such as Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Comdealers are authorized, by our circular of July 1st, 1882, to refund the money. Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.



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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Facts and Reasons.

Effects Produced by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA and by Nothing Else so Perfectly.

It strengthens and invigorates sufferers from enervation, languor, weakness, and mental depression.

It has an almost magical effect in curing cruptive and cutaneous disorders.

It eradicates from the blood the taint of that terribly destructive disease, Hereditary Scrofula.

It expels from the system the baneful ban It expels from the system the baneful poison of Mercury, which is as serious as that of Scrofula.

It clears a lt clears a lt neutral

oison of Mercury, which is as serious as that of Scrofula.

It purifies and regenerates the life current polluted by the corruption of contagious disease.

It stimulates the secretory organs, effects the removal of all impurities from the blood and makes it new, rich, and pure. It restores health to sufferers from thin blood and impaired vitality.

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It clears and improves the complexion to exist the poisons left in the system by Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever, and restores the debilitated patient to price the lath and vigor.

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It is composed of the most efficacious alterative, diurctic, and tonic drugs known in pharmacy, among which are the genuine Honduras Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Stillingia, and the Iodides of Potassium and Iron.

It is a highly concentrated medicine, scientifically and honestly compounded so as to secure to it the highest degree of activity and perfect uniformity.

It has been before the public for nearly forty years, and has constantly grown in popular favor, both at home and abroad, until there is hardly a place in the willized world where it has not a host of friends, made so by its marvellous cures.

It has been used in, and approved by a tleast 4,000,000 families in the United States, and 7,000,000 throughout the world. Women have especial reasons for commending it.

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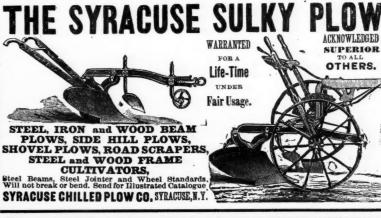
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State Journal of Agriculture

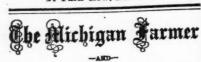
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State Journal of Agriculture

DETROIT, TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1884.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 61,694 bu. against 31,720 bu. the previous week and 15,951 bu. for corresponding week in 1883. Shipments for the week were bu. The stocks of wheat held in this city amount now to 75,603 bu., against 80,453 last week, and 451,523 the corresponding week in 1883. The visible supply of this grain on July 19 was 11,739,588 bu. against 12,466,481 the previous week, and 17,748,509 bu, at corresponding date in 1883. This shows a decrease from the amount in sight the previous week of 726,893 bu. The export clearances for Europe for the week ending July 16 were 1,501,409 bu., against 948,813 the previous week, and for the last eight weeks they were 7,840,330 bu. against 5,-927,171 for the corresponding eight weeks in 1883.

The market has shown a little more activity the past week, especially on cash wheat, while prices have ruled very steady considering increased arrivals, the advent of considerable quantities of the new crop. and the depressing influences of big vields from the various States. At the close on Saturday there was quite a strong feeling among dealers, as evinced by an advance in the quotations of the various deals Yesterday this market was a little excited over the scarcity of No. 1 spot white, and prices were pushed up to \$1.02. Some dealers assert a further advance is quite probable unless receipts materially increase. Other grades of cash wheat were also higher than on Saturday, under increased inquiry. Chicago also advanced yesterday, and spring No. 2 is higher there than for two months, closing quiet.

to July 28th: No. 2 white. 89 89 No. 2 red. 88 91%

The following table exhibits the daily

closing prices of wheat from July 10th

The above prices are of course for old

free, and quotations range as foll	
1100, and quotations range as for	OWD.
No. 1 white	9
No. 2 red	9
Seller July	
Seller August	
Seller September	9

There is more activity in futures, but the amount of trading is a mere nothing as compared with former seasons. Quotations for the various deals ruled as follows at the close of each day's trading the

-	Inly.	August.	Sept.	Oct
Tnesday	1 01	92%	93	931
Wednesday	1 0114	92	92	923
Thursday	1 013	923/	931/4	94
TTIGAY	1 01%	921/2	9214	931/4
Saturday		93	931/6	941/
Monday	1 01%	94	941/2	
en	-			

There is little change to note in the future prospects of the market. The export demand is increasing, as shown by the report of the shipments abroad for the past week. The winter wheat crop is mostly secured, and in quality it is all that could be wished. The yield is not up to the average anywhere, if we except Kansas, from which State big stories are being received of a crop of 47,000,000 bu. This will be revised later, we expect. Spring wheat is reported to be doing finely, and certainly the weather has been in its favor so far throughout the spring wheat States. The aggregate crop of the United States will be less than average yield per acre, but the greater area sown. as yet unknown, may give an average yield for the whole crop.

Abroad the situation is mixed so far a crop prospects are concerned. The English wheat crop has now a promise of 80,000,000 bush, which will go a good way in supplying the wants of the United Kingdom for the crop year, 1884-5. The crop of spring grains and hay in the United Kingdom will be deficient or under average. The root crops will also probably be under average as well as hay and spring grain.

South Russian crops, per reports of July 6, 1884, were much more favorable, and the promise equal to that of 1883 for wheat. There are some complaints of the rye and barley crops, the yield of which promises to be smaller than in 1883, but the quality will be good. In the Dneiper districts rve is expected to be an average crop, and at Ghirka wheat and bariey promise good results.

Wheat in Austro-Hungary is not so promising. The Wiener Lloyd says of the

'Cargoes of fine Australian wheat are on offer there at 39s per quarter, or 5s per quarter less than in 1883. The British Indian shipper of wheat does not work with alacrity to ship cleaned wheat com-manding only 28s to 36s per quarter in the

United Kingdom that is said to cost, if the grower and the carrier are adequately paid, 44s per quarter, laid down in the United Kingdom. The wheat-grower in United Kingdom. The wheat-grower in the United States has fared better than in most other countries, which has been chiefly owing to the cheap rail, lake and ocean freights; but still the net profits have been in 1883-4 very small—too small

to be remunerative. The following table shows the prices ruling at Liverpool on Monday last, as compared with those of one week previ-

per 118. 88. 78. 78. Flour, extra State.... Wheat, No. 1 white... do Spring No 2 '82 do do do new do Western 1883... 88. 78. 78.

CORN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 4,588 bu., against 8,501 bu. the previous week, and nothing for the corresponding week in 1883. Shipments were 6,320 bu. The visible supply in the country on July 19 amounted to 5,438,014 bu. against 6,728,710 bu. the previous week, and 11,481,560 bu at the same last year. The visible supply shows a decrease during the week of 1,290,696 bu. The exports for Europe the past week were 871,752 bu., against 739,754 the previous week, and for the past eight weeks 6,129,723 bu., against 9,-122,870 bu. for the corresponding period in 1883. The stocks now held in this city amount to 8,999 bu., against 12,263 bu. last week, and 1,902 bu. at the corresponding date in 1883. Corn is stronger in all markets, and values have advanced. Receipts are becoming lighter, and with a steady consumptive demand holders are looking for a further advance. No. 2 is selling here at 58c per bu., and new mixed at 551c. At these figures it is difficult to secure any amount. Chicago has also advanced, and No. 2 corn is quoted there at 551c, with an active shipping demand. In futures July is quoted at 55c, August at 55c, September at 54gc, and October at 54gc per bu. At Toledo corn is quiet at 56c per bu. for No. 2, and August and September deliveries at same figures. The Financial Record of New York. gives the following seven reasons why corn is a good investment at present prices:

1. The visible supply is less than 6,000, 000 bushels. 2. There are less than 2,000,000 bushel

of contract corn in Chicago warehouses. 3. There will be no new corn marketed much before December 1.

4. The new crop will not be safe from frost before September 20. 5. Other causes may damage the grow ing crop before then.

6. The shipping demand is good, and

will increase to such an extent that all the Western warehouses will be empty of corn long before the new crop will come.
7. In the summer of 1882, when the crop of 1881 was as short as that of 1883. as far as merchantable corn was concerned corn sold at over 80 cents per bushel, and there was a good demand for it. It may not sell so high as that this summer, but there is certainly room for an advance from present prices.

The Liverpool market yesterday wa quoted at 5s. 4d. per cental for new mixed, and 5s. 3ld. for old do. The receipts of oats in this market the

week were 6,002 bu. agains 8.474 bu, the previous week and 31,194 for the corresponding week The shipments were 793 The visible supply of this grain on July 19 was 2,785,910 bu., against 3,702,838 bu. at the corresponding date in 1883. Stocks in this city on Monday amounted to 7,964 bu., against 23, 705 bu. the previous week, and 13,234 bu. at the same date last year. The export clearances for Europe the past week were 306,529 bu., against 155,641 bu, the previous week, and for the last eight weeks the exports were 1,421,724 against nothing for the same time in 1883 Oats are scarce, firm, and somewhat high er than a week ago. Shipments to Europe a new thing in this grain, are increasing, and at the rates oats are selling at there afford shippers a good margin. In this market white oats are very scarce, and 39c is readily paid for No. 2. No. 2 mixed are quoted at 34c, and as they comprise the bulk of the receipts they are not so strong as the white, but are held pretty firm. At Chicago No. 2 mixed spot are quoted at 39%c per bu.. July delivery at 30c, August at 27fc and September at 27c. The Toledo market is quoted quiet at 35c per bu. for No. 2 mixed, and 27tc for August delivery. The New York market was weak and lower early in the week, but closed firmer and prices tending upward. Quotations there are as ollows: No. 3 mixed, 35c; No. 2 do., 36c; No. 1 do., 361c; No. 2 Chicago mixed, 37c; No. 3 white, 39c; No. 2 do., 40c; 1 white, 45c; Western white, 39@47; State white, 40@46. The coming crop is expected to be an enormous one owing to increased acreage at the west. It is, therefore, extraordinary that the markets should be so firm on the eve of the advent of the new erop.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Receipts of butter continue very free, and as the weather is not favorable for holding it, dealers generally clear off stock at first opportunity. Really fine table butter is not so plenty, and 16 to 17 cts. per lb. is readily paid for anything Good that will pass muster as such. creamery is steady at 20@22c per lb. and the low grades are simply left alone except by the proprietors of cheap restau rants and boarding-houses, or manufac turers of cheap cakes and pies. When those outlets are supplied, it is difficult to get more than a grease price for what is left. The Chicago market has been quite firm the past week under an improved demand for shipment, and the choicer grades have been advanced. Quotations there are as fellows: Fancy creamery, 181@19c; fair to choice do, 15@174c; fancy dairy, 144@15c; choice dairy, 13@14c; fair to good do, 11@12c; common grades, 9@10c; packing stock, The New York market is about as last reported except on the choicest stock, which, under an improved demand, can be put down as slightly higher Western stock shows no change. State stock is quoted there as follows: Creamery, fancy...

Welsh tubs, fair to good. Quotations on western stock in that market are as follows: Western imitation creamery, Western do, good to prime
Western do, good to prime
Western dairy, floe
Western dairy, good
Western dairy, good
Western dairy, ordinary
Western dairy, ordinary
Western factory, best current make.
Western factory, fair to good
Western factory, fair to good

Western factory, ordinary ... The exports of butter from American ports for the week ending July 19 were 371,366 lbs., against 211,059 lbs. the pre vious week, and 341,554 lbs. two weeks previous. The exports for the correspond ing week in 1883 were 737,979 lbs.

Cheese remains weak and dull in this market, and values have declined during the week, although full creams are firm at both New York and Chicago. For full cream State 9@91c are the best offers, and some stock has sold at 8@81c. Part skims are dull at 6@7c. At Chicago choice full creams are firmer, and under fair demand, while skims are dull and neglected, with stock accumulating. Quotations are as follows: Full cream cheddars, per lb., 74 @8½c; full cream flats, 8¼@8½c; flats slightly skimmed, 5@5\c; common to fair skims, 21@4c; low grades, 1@2c; Young America, 9@94c. The New York mar ket has ruled firm and steady all week, with an advance on the choicest grades of full cream stock. Reports from Canada were favorable to stronger markets there, and cable quotations showed firm markets abroad with values tending upward. Exporters had to pay slightly higher rates when extra quality was wan'ed, and the week closed with holders very firm and buyers holding off to see if the coming week would not make a change in the situation. Quotations there are as fol-

State factory, full cream fancy
State factory, fine, full cream...
State factory, fine, full cream...
State factory, full tream...
State factory, interime to choic
State factory, skims, fair to good.
State factory, ordinary.
Ohio flats, prime to choice,
Ohio flats, ordinary to good,...
Skims, Pennsylvania, prime to choice.
Skims, Pennsylvania, fair to good...
Skims, ordinary.

The Liverpool market is quoted dull at 19s. 6d. per cwt., a advance of 1s. over the figures reported one week ago.

The New York Daily Bulletin of Saturday says of the market:

"The great bulk of the supply was filled out on yesterday's arrivals, so that the offering of available stock to-day was extremely moderate, and a very limited de mand went a great ways against the amount available, with shippers compell-ed to pay 9½c for the very best stock and a fraction more on white, of which there is scarcity. Other grades have also secur ed full and close attention and ruled firm, with nothing in the way of full cream State factories worth handling available for less than 9c, and a good business also loing down among the night skims. In the market will clean up well and fact. close firm so far as immediate trading is concerned, but there is a noticeable undertone of distrust among many of both receivers and exporters, and not only ex-pressions of views, but negotiations are held in abeyance regarding next week's market. It is, however, generally conced-ed that the action in the country will prove a very important factor.

The receipts of cheese in the New York market the past week were 102,069 boxes against 94,252 boxes the previous week, and 109.185 boxes the corresponding week in 1883. The exports from all American ports for the week ending July 19 foot up 11.273.103 lbs., against 9,487,670 lbs. the previous week, and 7,543,668 two weeks ago. The exports for the corresponding veek last year were 9,918,022 lbs

HOPS.

The New York market is not so strong and buyers are not at all anxious to invest at present. There has also been a slight decline in values, owing to reports from abroad being more favorable for the growing crop, the result of better weather. As to the New York market the Daily Bulletin savs:

"Several cable reports were received from London that conflicted with some a and yesterday. The progress of th the weather generally favorable, and the London market quite flat English crop, according to these latest reports, is as good as it was a week ago, Continental was also reported to be doing well. This news caused a withdrawal of orders that were on the market yesterday and instead of bids there were offers to day at 26@294c for good to prime quali-ties. Choice goods, being rather scarce, are held firmly. Taken as a whole, the market is in uncertain shape, and, for the time being, prices are quite nominal.

Quotations in that market yesterday were as follows: N. Y. State, crop of 1883, choice do good to prime... do low to fair..... do do olds...

ast, crop of 1883, fair to prime The Waterville market remains firm. but with very little doing. A sale is reported at 30c between dealers, but it is doubtful if it could be repeated. Growers, however, both east and west, are sanguine prices will be good this season. The Waterville Times says of the prospects of the growing crop:

"We have not had good weather for hops the past week, taking all in all. The nights have been cold, the days going from breezy to quite windy. Vines have been whipped a good deal. The cold air has held them back, and they have improved very little. In the main, lice yet cause no anxiety, though we now find very small ones in nearly every yard, of-ten when growers tell us they have none. They are evidently just hatching, as most all are very small. We are sure our estiall are very small. We are sure our esti-mate of 25 per cent less than last year in this State, acre for acre with last year, is not much off, and we now believe after more investigation that the increase of acreage is not ten per cent. We are free to say that the majority of estimates place the decrease at 331 per cent in this State. Growers generally estimate they will pick from a quarter to a half less, and we shall not be surprised to see less hops than we estimate. We endeavo to make as safe an estimate as possible Vines do not improve as they should, however, and the extreme scantiness of arms, unless they fruit unusually heavy, will not allow of a heavy yield.

MR. R. B. CARUSS, of St. Johns, Clin ton County, sends the following notes upon the crop prospects in that neighbor-

We have our wheat nearly gathered and in fine condition; it is of a fine quality, but will not be large in quantity. Our oats will be a heavy crop, and will soon be ready for the harvest. Corn is coming forward rapidly since the rain; also potaoes, while fruit will be a light crop

WOOL The eastern markets are showing a lit-

tle more activity, and the sales of the

week have been larger than for months

At Boston the sales for the past week have been 3,322,000 lbs. domestic and 1,307,700 lbs. foreign, or 4,629,700 lbs. in all, against 2,819,000 lbs. the previous week; and 4,047,400 lbs. for the corresponding week of last year. The liberal movement of stock has had the result of strengthening the market, and Michigan X is a shade higher than a week ago, with holders firm. It is not yet high enough to let out those dealers who paid over 25c in this State for their stock, but the prospects are decidedly better than they have been for the past three weeks. The sales of domestic washed fleeces in Boston the past week include 268,200 lbs. Ohio XX and above at 33@35c: 14.500 lbs. do X and XX at 32@33c; 35,000 lbs. Ohio X at 32@321c; 808.000 lbs. Michigan X at 29@30c; 3.100 lbs. New Hampshire X at 28c; 53, 000 lbs. No. 1 Michigan at 33½c; 56,000 lbs various fleeces at 28@37c. The sales of combing and delaine fleeces comprise 53,300 lbs. No. 1 combing and delaine at 35@371; 26,000 lbs. medium and No. 1 do at 33@37c; 49,000 lbs. Ohio and Michigan fine delaine at 33@35c; 42,000 Kentucky and other unwashed combing at 23@24c; 17,500 lbs. No. 1 do at 25@28c; 1,000 lbs. No. 2 do at 22c. Of foreign we note sales of 24,400 lbs. of Australian at 35@37c, which is probably below the cost of laying it down in Boston.

The present low condition of the market is fairly indicated by the following comparisons between Saturday's quotations and the prices of three or four descriptions of fleeces one year and two vears ago. July 26, '84. July 26, '83. July 26, '83. ...33@35 38@39 41@4 \$\cdots\$...29@30 34@35 39@44 \$\cdots\$...34@35 44@41 45@4 \$\dine 34@36 40@41 44@4 Ohio XX

The decline in most other grades of wool has been equally great, as will be money market now we look for firmer values. The Boston Daily Advertiser says:

hio X delaine 34@36

'The market for domestic wool has been more active than for any week since February. Considerable of the since February. Considerable of wool has been sold at a loss to those bought in the country and shipped here for sale. The supply of wool is so exces sive at the present time, owing to the new clip coming upon the market so rapidly that the tight money market has forced down prices, and buyers have had the ad vantage of the situation. That there have been larger sales of domestic wools loes not indicate that lower prices have been accepted. Prices for Michigan, for instance, are stronger. Some 300,000 lbs have been sold at 291@30, but no more hoice could be bought at less than 30c There has been more call for delaine and combing, and Philadelphia buyers have been in the market. On the other hand, Territory, Texas and California wools are in buyers' favor. There has been some peculative inquiry, and wool at the present figures is considered a good pur chase. The tendency is hardening, and much wool is now held higher than two weeks ago."

It is reported that some lots of Australian wools, about 1,000 bales, will be re shipped to London, in bond, as prices here are too low to enable the importer to get out whole.

The New York market is also begin ning to look up, and the inquiry for standard grades is improving. Among the sales of the week we note 10,000 lbs Michigan X at 29@30c.; 25,000 lbs. New York and Wisconsin X at 28@30c.: 25.000 lbs. New York State X at 28, and 45,000 lbs. X and XX Ohio at 33@34c.

The Outlook for Fruit.

Messrs. Schuyler & Haddock, interested largely in the fruit trade, give the following summary as the result of extended inquiries in regard to the fruit crop of this season:

"The apple crcp generally promis be good. The peach crop is practically a failure outside the Delaware peninsula, where the prospects are favorable for a good crop. The great sections of country furnishing the maintity of halve peaches. good crop. The great sections of countr furnishing the majority of halve peaches from Missouri through South Illinois Tennessee, to North Carolina, seem to have very few peaches owing to severe winter. The New England States have a light crop The New England States have a light crop of apples, with exceptional favored spots, and in valleys and low points in New York, Ohio, and Michigan, as the Hud-son River valley from Albany to New son fiver valley from Albany to New York, Genesee valley, etc., the heavy frosts of last May very seriously damaged all fruit prospects, totally destroying them in places. Western New York, with exceptional points, promise a two-thirds full crop. The extreme western counties of Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, and Allegany promise light this being their Allegany promise light, this being their off year in bearing. The great apple belt around the lakes from New York to Michigan, inclusive, promises a two-thirds full crop. There is a fair crop in North-ern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin, but only about a quarter of a crop in South Illinois. Eastern Kansas and Missouri and Northwest Arkansas have from a half to three-fourths of a crop. Ken-tucky and Tennessee and North Carolina have about an average half crop. Oregonand California have full crops of apples Europe has a much smaller crop of apples this year than last, being only about half a crop in Great Britain and France, but an average crop in Germany. promises an average crop of apples.

WE have received the work on "Sorg hum: its Culture and Manufacture Economically Considered as a Source of Sugar, Syrup and Fodder," published by Dr. Peter Collier, Washington, D. C., and formerly chemist of the Department of Agriculture. It is a work of 570 pages. and treats the subject of Sorghum culture in this country in an exhaustive manner The history of the plant, its introduction and merits as a producer of sweets in regions where the sugar cane cannot be grown, and where beets, so far as tested do not pay, and descriptions of the different varieties are given very fully, as well as the best methods of cultivation, the soils best adapted to its growth, and the latest and most improved manner of manufacturing sugars and syrups. Cuts of improved machinery are also given and a variety of information of special interest to every one engaged in growing sorghum, or who is thinking of doing so. To a new beginner this work is invaluable and the oldest veteran in the business will find much to interest him in its pages Dr. Collier's reputation as a careful and experienced chemist is a guarantee that the work can be relied upon as an authority. It should be in every sorghum grow-

er's library for reference.

MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COL-LEGE.

We have received the annual catalogue of the above institution, which is ac-knowledged on all sides to be the leading one of the kind in the United States. and with one or two exceptions, perhaps, the only one that truly deserves and honors the name of Agricultural College. "In the name of Agricultural Conege.

harmony with the purpose of its founders, the college endeavors to impart a knowledge of the natural sciences and their apdication to the arts of life. ture and kindred arts, such as chemistry, botany, zoology, animal physiology, etc., are studied with constant reference to their practical applications in industrial society. The instruction given in the lecture room is illustrated and enforced by the study of plants and animals, and th various studies and experiments of the farm and garden. Students are taught to distinguish clearly between those settled principles and rules of agriculture in ac-cordance with which they can safely proceed, and those theories or practices which are either exploded or are still proper objects of experiment and discus These are the modest claims made by

the college, and that they are made good is universally admitted. The classics metaphysics and useless abstractions find no place in the course of study. Every thing has a practical bearing toward th end in viev -the best agricultural train ing that can be given in the allotted time. The necessity of making the "points of contact" between the student and working world as many and close as possible s constantly kept in view. Manual labor daily, is required, because "four years of study, without labor, wholly removed from sympathy with the laboring world. during the period of life when habits and tastes are rapidly formed, will almost invariably produce disinclination, if not in ability, to perform the work and duties of the farm." In other words, every effort is made to prevent the usual result of col-lege study—disability for, and distaste of, labor. The college is amply furnished, having a farm of 676 acres, with orchards, greenhouse, apiary, flower garden and lawn, botanic garden, sample grounds, herds of pure Shorthorns and Ayrshires, with fine specimens of Galloways, Jerseys, Holsteins, and Herefords; Spanish Merino wool has been equally great, as will be and Southdown sheep; Essex, Berkshire, seen by prices below. With an easier and Poland-China swine; small fruit garden, and arboretum of native and foreign trees, with botanical, chemical and zoological laboratories, and museums of natural history, mechanical inventions,

etc.
We hope some time to give as much praise to an Ohio Agricultural College as we now can, conscientiously, to the Michigan Agricultural College. We copy the above discriminating criti

ism upon the State Agricultural College

from the Ohio Farmer, and cordially agree

with the sentiments expressed regarding that institution. The College has become, within the past ten years, a great favorite with the farmers of the State, the result of years of hard and patient work on the part of its faculty. Fifteen years ago it is not too much to say that fully a third of our farmers regarded it as a failure, so far as practically fitting young men for the business of agriculture was concerned, and the appropriations for its proper maintenance were voted very grudgingly. The holding of Farmers' Institutes under the auspices of the members of the faculty during the winter months, in which the farming community were induced to take an active part, led to a better understanding of the needs of agriculture in the State, and taught farmers that scientific agriculture was just as practical and far more certain in its results than the haphazard style of relying upon traditions or imperfectly understood experiments. The result was that the members of the faculty are now appealed to on all matters pertaining to the farm, the orchard or the garden, and such appeals are always ac. corded the utmost courtesy, as evinced by the elaborate and careful papers that have been prepared in answer to them. Profs. Kedzie, Beal, Johnson, Cook, and others of the faculty have earned the gratitude of our farmers, horticulturists and apiarists by the work they have severally done in this direction. But aside from all this is the popularity the College has gained from the character of the graduates it has sent out, many of whom are occupying positions of trust, and per forming their duties to the entire accep tance of those they are accountable to A number of these graduates are scattered through various States, many of them connected with the faculty of other agri cultural Colleges, and it is their practical and business-like habits, with the sound ideas of what such Colleges should teach, that has given the Michigan Agricultural College its high standing. It is not putting it too strong to say that the College is to-day one of the most popular of our State institutions of learning, and a source of pride to every intelligent citizen of Michigan. We hope the time is not far distant when Ohio, and all other States, will each have an Agricultural College up to the standard of our own, and it rests entirely with the farmers of

On Tuesday last, at Pittsburg, Pa., occurred the death of Mrs. Jane Grav Swisshelm, at the age of 69 years. She was born in 1815 in the city in which she died, and first became known during the early campaigns of the abolitionists against slavery. She was a woman of strong mind, a clear reasoner, and with the moral courage of a reformer. For years she owned and edited a political paper, and in the great presi dential campaign of 1860 won a national reputation as a political writer. She has been prominent in every reform movement, and with such associates as Harriet Beecher Stowe, Susan B. Anthony, Julia Ward Howe, and others, did much to establish the right of woman to enter any walk in life which her talents or wishes nclined her to adopt. She, in common with others of her friends, was frequently denounced for her fanaticism and prejudices, but on the whole her course was consistent, and she lived to see the majority of the people of the United States finally adopt the views which she was denounced as a fanatic for holding. The influence of her life will be long felt in this country, and it will be wholly for good.

he several States as to when to shall

e brought about.

In our advertising columns we publish fac simile of our sewing machine. The cut was made from a photograph of one of the machines, and our readers who have written for a detailed description of the appearance of the machine will please accept this as a reply.

"A HUNDRED BATTLES IN THE WEST" is the name of a work recently published by Capt. M. P. Thatcher of this city. Capt. Thatcher was a member of the Second Michigan Cavalry, which numbered among its officers Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Gordon Granger, Gen. R. A. Alger, and other well known military men. The work was intended as a history of the Second, but in the work of compiling and writing such a history Capt. Thatcher found it impossible to disassociate the regiment from the armies with which it had been connected and at the same time present a record that would be of value to those interested in its history. The work therefore gradually expanded until it embraced a marrative of the hundred battles in which the Second was engaged, with the movements of the troops on both sides, in many of the great campaigns in the war for the Union. The facts are concisely stated, and yet never dry or uninteresting. The descriptions of some of the battles are very graphic, and will be appreciated by old veterans who have "been there." Hood's last campaign, terminating in the battle of Nashville and the complete breaking up of his army, is perhaps the most interesting part of the book, to the general reader, but each chapter is filled with incidents relating to regiments and batteries and their members, which are here given for the first time. To Michigan soldiers, and especially those connected with the armies of the West, Capt. Thatcher's book will prove of great interest, and we predict a large demand for it throughout th's State. It contains an excellent likeness of Gen. Sheridan, and a number of other officers, with maps of some of the battlefields showing the disposition of the troops engaged in them. The work will form a part o' the history of the war of the rebellion, and is worthy of a place in

MR. A. D. MYLIUS, of Mt. Elliott Avenue, near the Gratiot Road, this city, is known to many of our citizens for his success as a grower of celery. The past week he sent some specimen plants to the FARMER office that were exceptionally boarded, and coffee was made of the fine, and, as the grower said, "as good as anything grown at Kalamazoo, where they make such a big cry over their extra celery." Mr. Mylius has been grow ing celery for nearly 25 years, and raises about 100,000 plants annually. His celery always commands the highest market price here, and has for years.

every library.

NEWS SUMMARY. Michigan.

Grand Rapids has a 13 year-old boy who is a

C. P. Hooker, of Chesterfield, sold his woo T. J. Ramsdell's block at Manistee was de

stroyed by fire on the 23rd. Somebody burned a twine binder belonging o Wm. Gee, of Pewamo, last week.

Albion claims to be the "big village" now Kalamazoo sails under a city charter.

J. Stone, ten years old, of Alma, fell into the sh pond in the park and was drowned. The first load of new wheat marketed at

The Kalamazoo Gazette says the celery crop n that city has never been so large as this sea

Mrs. C. O. R. Thompson was killed by An asylum for feeble minded children has

een established at Kalamazoo by Dr. C. T. Wilbur.

L. H. Stout, engineer on the M. C. R. R., dropped dead at Jackson, on the 24th, of hear

Ruddock, Nuttall & Co.'s logging campa est fires.

Howell Republican: Sidney Cooper has atched over 600 chickens with his incubator

his season. Albert Peterson, of Tyrone, is in jail at How ell, charged with cruelly ill-treating his thre year-old child.

Mrs. Gilson, of Saginaw City, has been pois-oned by eating cabbage on which Paris green had been sprinkled.

Price Mann, of Morenci, committed suicide by hanging hlmself in his barn on the 23rd. No cause is known. An "old ladies' tea party" at Galesburg last week, comprised 12 ladies whose aggregate

ears footed up 876. Ogemaw County shipped ten thousand lbs. of wool this season, the first shipment ever made from that county.

The Big Rapids pail factory proposes to sup bly the country with those useful utensils a

ply the country with those the rate of 1,500 per day. The new salt well at St. Clair struck the

rock at a depth of 1,630 feet, and the drill has passed 24 feet into the rock. The Adrian Times says only a few scattering

clips of wool are coming in now, at price ranging from 25 to 27 cents. Two million feet of choice lumber in Backus

Binder's mill vard at Carrolton, Saginav Co., were burned on the 23rd.

W. H. Skinner, cashier of the First National Bank at Battle Creek, old resident, and es-teemed citizen, died last week. The Eaton Rapids Journal says farmers can not now get over 24 cents for wool in that narket. Former price, 27 cents.

Forest fires set fire to lumber in Copley yard at Careys, near Reed City, and 500,000 feet of choice lumber were destroyed.

Two Mormon preachers, fresh from Salt Lake City, preached to the residents of South-west Quincy, recently, but made no converts. An incendiary fire on the 24th, destroyed the arm buildings of James Coleman, of Saginaw lso seventy tons of hay and a valuable horse

Imlay City druggists sold 570 pounds of Paris green to farmers this year. The value of this an insecticide is now well known to farm-The spring tooth harrow factory at Sturgis, owned by H. & E. Cobb, was destroyed by an needdary fire on the 24th. Loss ten thousand

A wheat field belonging to David Best, living near Buchanan, was set on fire by sparks from a steam thresher and totally destroyed, last

Judson Houghlating, of Bronson, was fear fully injured by a vicious horse last week. The seast seized him by the throat, lacerating is

Crawford's lumber mill and yard at Attica caught from forest fires and was destroyed on the 22nd. Eight million feet of lumber were

destroyed. Clinton people raised \$600 for the widow of Mr. Breadbent, who was killed by the tipping over of a monument in the Fourth of July

Last week the town of Farwell was sur

rounded by fire, and only saved from destruc-tion by the exertions of the citizens, followed by a timely rain. Two lads, 13 and 14 years of age, have been

rrested at Dowagiac, and confessed to have roken into several houses and stolen mon nd valuables.

Ann Arbor has a man who was mean enough Ann Artor has a man who was mean enough to enter the yard of a lady in that city, and mutilate a fine century plant which she had carefully tended for ten years.

The Inter-State Telephone Company, ut the Hopkins patent telephone, has been ganized at Grand Rapids, with a capital of 230 000. The company means business 1 \$30,000. The company means i

Crawford's mill, at Olia, Newaygo Count vas totally destroyed by fire last week yether with five million feet of lumber. re caught from forest fires in the vicin

Brighton Citizen: A band of young ers has been discovered here, who have trated thefts in this vicinity. Some lads belong to wealthy and respected to

Eight boys, whose ages range from 16 to have been arrested at Ann Arbor, charwith committing the many burglaris have disturbed the peace of that city recent Some lads of Ann Arbor have inven new gun, in which loaded cartridges feature. A boy named Coulson was struche head by one, and so injured that his rery isdoubtful.

The Lapeer Democrat says the wheat The Lapeer Democrat says the wheat cropin that vicinity promises to be larger than in expected. The only drawback seems to be that it ripened unevenly. The heads are large well filled, the berries plump.

The Pontiac Gazette says red cedar tree that vicinity are covered with a species of sect which is apparently killing them insect seem to feed on the sap of the causing the top to turn brown A fire in the "pole yard" at Monroe, week, destroyed about \$10,500 worth of graph poles and other property, including old warehouse which was one of the landm

of the town, having been erected in 1844. The Salvation Army raised such a rethe streets at Grand Rapids last week the police run them all into the policitions and jail, where they made night h

by singing hymns and yelling like lur Herman Miller, fence builder on the railroad, was killed near Marshall on the Central The men left their hand-car on the track, aw when they heard the train coming tried to emove it, but were too late, and the struck it, throwing it on him and killing him lmost instantly.

Reno Billington, of Ann Arbor, is in julcharged with brutally assaulting an old manamed Isaac Dunn, whom he struck with a club on the head, inflicting wounds which a likely to cause death. A news-boy band Donnelly is the only witness to the assault was totally unpropositions. Donnelly is the only witness to the and testifies the assault was totally u Over 160 persons have been pois

ing cheese this season in this State.
died, but many were seriously ill. Tests;
by experts revealed the fact that the c by experts revealed the fact that the che was intensely acid, reddening blue litms per instantly when applied to it. This test pea's to be practicable in detec wholesome cheese. In order to avenge herself on a former

General Gen. Hazen says Lieut. Greely accomplish-

ed all he was sent to do.

The first message was sent over the Benne The survivors of the Greely expedition at gaining health and strength slowly.

John Lloyd, of Strathroy, Ont., was killed in the fast express at that town on the 23rd In a yachtrace at New London, Conn., th

The Prohibitionists nominated John P. & John, of Kansas, for the president of the Un-Canada has forbidden the importation of

yachts were owned and sailed by young ladies

ags and old paper into the Dominion for the next 60 days. "Plunger" Walton wants to settle his be-ting book at 25 cents on the dollar, but the book-makers refuse.

Rev. Joel Edwards, of New Haven, Conn., 5 rears of age, and for 70 years a Congregational elergyman, died last week.

Miss Owens, of Baltimore, who eloped with her brother-in-law's colored servant, Jesse Plater, has been married to him. The Live Stock Indicator building at Kansa City, Mo., fell on the 23rd, and several persons and narrow escapes from being killed.

A Salvation Army woman who passed a counterfeit ten dollar bill at London, Out., st milliner's store, is wanted by detective Mrs. Hovey, of Tannersville, Pa., lcst her three children in a fire they had started while playing in a barn, and is insane over her

Three children of Joseph Ashley, of Green Bay, Wis., aged nine, seven and five, were drowned on the 24th, while playing near s pond.

Mrs. Julia Byrnes, found dead in her room in Brooklyn, last week, is believed to have been beaten to death by her husband while he was drunk. A band of two hundred Indians is intrenched

one hundred miles from Blue Mountains, Col., and threaten to give the United States troops New Orleans was badly scared over a sup-posed case of yellow fever last week. Post-mortem examination showed death was caused

Lura Delano, 19 years old, was burned to death in New York last week, by the explos-ion of a fluid lamp with which she was heating her crimping pins.

by other causes.

Overholt's distillery at Connellsville, Pa, was destroyed by fire on the 25th, together with 7,000 barrels of whiskey and three bondel warehouses. Loss, \$655,000. Wm. Spies, the 20-year old son of the editor of the Arbeiter Zeitung of Chicago, was fatally shot by a policeman while attempting to re-cue a friend who had been arrested.

Col., last week, and the call ended in a free fight between the red men and the whites, in which the former were routed. Retaliation is ooked for. Salvator Landino, an Italian, arrested New York City, on the 25th, for shooting his wife on the 4th inst., took poison as the peticeman was conveying him to jail, and died before reaching it.

Red Jacket and 40 Indians visited Dur

before reaching it. It is charged that Canadian authorities do not enforce the quarantine regulations, and the people are much agitated over the tiding that a French bark from Marseilles is due at Quebec shortly.

Governor Hoadly, of Ohio, is looking for the authority of an order given William Hanes of Covington, Ky., for 3,000 murderous hand reenades, to be used against striking mineral Velsonville. O Velsonville, O.

Mrs. Jane Grey Swisshelm died at her home near Pittsburg, Pa., last week. She was iden-tified with anti-slavery, woman's suffrage and other reform movements, and also for many years an able journalist. The American Cable Railway Company was incorporated at New York for the purpose of manufacturing and maintaining locomotives,

ars and machinery to be used upon cable vays. Capital stock, \$2,000,000. A railroad train on the Inter-Colonial rail-coad near Riviere du Loup, Quebee, crashed nto a hand-car run by three men, on the 17th

killing one and terribly mangling the others. The wife and eight children of the killed man ere on the train. The work of reclaiming the Petomac Flats has progressed very rapidly since 1882. About 120 acres have been reclaimed, and the whole will ultimately be transformed into

overing 500 acres. It will take about \$1,500. 000 to finish up the work. A dog belonging to James Copeley, of Cle land, attacked the little son of his master the 24th, and almost tore him in pieces. It very doubtful if the child can recover. The recover of the land of the child can recover. The recover of the land to the child can recover. family had raised the dog from a puppy

had always been kind and amiable An open gas-jet in the vault of the Germal Bank of Wheeling, W. Va., filled the vault will gas. When 'Cashler John Hell opened the vault yesterday and lighted a match at explosion took place, smashing all the glass in the building, and severely lojuring Mr. Hell.

Five thousand two hundred bricklayer Five thousand two hundred bricking struck at New York last week, and their demands were granted by builders. It is thought however, that as soon as the present contracts are filled, the builders will cut down wages to

In spite of the fate of the Greely Arctic ex-pedition, in which less than one-fourth of the nen engaged survived the cold and privation, nen engaged survived the cold and privation, integrated fordon, of the Canadian Meteoro-lightenant Gordon, of the Canadian Meteorolieutenant Gordon, of the Canadian Meteoro-logical Service has embarked in a similar ex-gatiton. They will explore Hudson's Straits are particularly.

There is great excitement in New York over There is great excitement in Tork of the discovery of a bed of salt. The Silver spring Salt Company began the drilling of a spring Salt Company began at East Gainesville. It a depth of 3,180 feet, the drill struck a bed of the finest quality of salt, which proves to be a solid vein 100 feet thick.

The boiler of a steam thresher at work on the firm of Joseph Hull, of Rushville, Ill., exploding of the 24th. Three men were killed, sever do not the 24th. Three men were killed, sever dis bijured their recovery is doubtful and all others scalded and otherwise hurt. It is supposed the explosion was caused by the gention of sulphur gas in the boiler, as sulphur gater was used.

"Marm" Mandelbaum, notorious as a regret of stolen goods in New York, and suspected of being protected by the municipal pose, has been entrapped by one of Pinkerton's dectives, working under District Attorney dectives, working under District Attorney dectives. business for thirty years, and has ama y large property.

The New York Tribune's Fresh Air Fund, The New York Tribune's Fresh Air Fund, smized to send tenement house children to country for two weeks, has begun its sumfawork. Already 10 parties have left the fand many more are soon to go. Nearly bleildren enjoyed a fortnight's outing last ur while upwards of 5,700 spent a day at sever Island.

mery Benedick, formerly of Pottsdam, N.
who has just returned to the States from
who has just returned to the States from
sandwich Islands, reports he was induced
of thiter by plausible representations made
an alleged preacher, who offered work at
old wages and a free passage to the Islands.
Intring, instead of being landed at Honolulu,
a per agreement, he was taken to Howu,
here for four years he was held in a condihere for four years he was held in a condiper for four years ne was need in a condi-m of slavery on a stock corral owned by two inisters, who had grown rich on the island. Inisters, who had grown rich on the island. In the fact of the says there are about 800 mericans on the island held in slavery as ab-gress as any ever known in the Southern States. It is understood the State Department will inigate these charges.

Foreign.

Havana has the yellow fever. Dr. C. H. Hawkins, a distinguished English

Wapping, a shipping suburb of London, has suffered a \$2,500,000 fire. The Mahdi has been defeated by the Don-

gols troops, with heavy loss. The death rate is decreasing in the cholera spitten cities of Toulon and Marseilles. King John, of Abyssinia, has bound him reaty to abolish slavery in his domin

Russia and Spain have both formed frontier orions to guard against the introduction of dolts. A mob attacked the Salvation Army

a mon accacked the Salvation Army in Brne, Switzerland, and completely wrecked her barracks. Delesseps says the International Commisdecided to build another Suez canal ion has decided to build anoth

Bardowski has confessed that the plot t the Czar and Czarine by blowing up their The Gijon collided with the Faxham off the coast of Spain, and both vessels sunk. Number of lives lost not yet known.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOT STRAWBERRIES ELLWANGER & BARRY,



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Double the capacity children can operate it. Simple in construction. Don't fail to send for Descriptive Circular and price list before buying.
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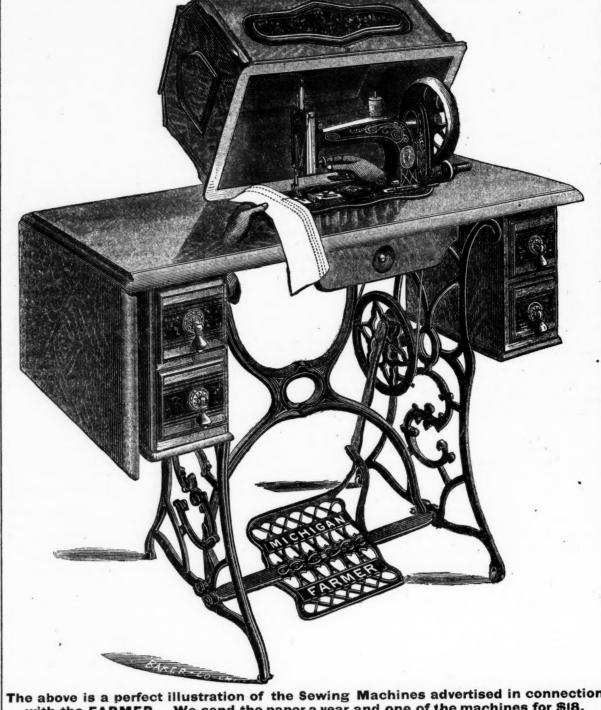
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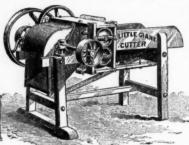
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and fine finish.

A choice lot of young, solid-colored A. J. C. C.
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S. G. KUNEY,
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I have a choice party of grade rams in fine condition for shipment west.

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Dutch Friesian bull Saturn No. 297 D. F. H. B. Calved March 27th. 1883. Imported in dam. Apply to WM. McEWAN, BAY CITY, Mich. jy29-13t

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Imported Percheron. First Prize and Gold Medal at the Universal Exposition of Paris in 1878 and about thirty other First Prizes in 1878. Has never yet failed to take First Prize wherever exhibited. Dapple grey in color; 16½ hands high, and weighs about 1,800 lbs. Stands at \$30 the Season; payable at time of first service.

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Imported Percheron, sired by Romulus. One of the most compact and stylish horses of this breed. A beautiful dark-grey in color. Stands at \$20 the

CONQUEROR,

This young Clydesdale Stallion will stand at \$1 the season. H. C.,

Hambletonian trotting stallion, by Rysdyk, the sire of Clingstone and other fast ones; dam, Kate, the dam of Orient, 2:24, etc. Bay in color. Has proven himself a sure foal-getter, and his young stock are quite promising. Stands at \$25 the sea-

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A beautiful and highly bred young bay stallion of great promise. Will serve a limited number of mares at \$20 the season.

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This imported Ex-moor Pony is a beautiful bay in color; stands 13% hands in height and weight about 800 lbs. Stands at \$15 the season. CUTE,

Bay stallion, three years old, by Strathmore, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian and sire of Santa Claus 2:17½, Steinway 2:25½ at three years old, Chestnut Hill 2:22½, etc. Dam, Victoria by Peck's Idol, son of Mambrino Chief. Will be reserved this season for use on our own mares.

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Our customers have the advantage of our many years' experience in breeding and importing large collections, opportunity of comparing different breeds, low prices because of extent of business and low rates of transportation. Catalogues free. Correspondence solicited. Mention MICHIGAN FARM. POWELL BROS.

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Bulls, Heifers, Calves and Cows. Choice milking strains. All Herd Book registered. Will be sold yery reasonable at private sale.

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We will sell a few choice Buck Lambs, if ap plied for early. They are from the best imported stock and fine individual animals. Address McGREGOR & PHILLIPS, Alta Vista Breeding Farm, St. Clair, Mich. Mr27-tl.

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Three young bulls fit for service, well bred and good individual animals. Also some choice helf-ers. Terms reasonable. Correspondence so-licited. Address L. K. BEACH, HOWELL, MICH. CHESHIRE SWINE

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Lords of the Highlands. I am breeding them from the best and purest imported stock, and have lately made several additions to my kennel of college of superior individual excellence. I have also three of the finest breeding yards of Plymouth Rocks in the west. My Berkshires are herd registered. Send for circular. Address, mrčif. J. A. ARMSTRONG, Owosso, Mich.

D. DeGARMO, Highland, Oakland Co. breeder of Shortnorn Cattle. Young stock sale at reasonable prices. my15-6m A E. ANDREWS, Maple Valley Stock Farm, Williamston, Ingham Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns of good families. Also agent for the Celebrated Champion Creamer.

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CHANDLER, breeder of Shorthorn cat-tle, Shropshire sheep and Essex swine, ock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Jerome.

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CHARLES F. MOORE, breeder of pure bred Shorthorn cattle, St. Clair, Mich. Stock for Sale. Correspondence promptly attended to. CHARLES FISHBECK, Lakeside Stock Farm, Howell, Livingston Co. Breeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by Bates bull Baronet, Belle Bates 47411, Belle Duchess, Cambria's Vic-toria, Stapleton Lass, Selinas and Bright Eyes families. Young stock for sale. June3-ly

C HIBBARD & SON, Bennington, Shiawassee Co., breeders of Shorthorn cattle, Berkshire swine and Merino sheep. All stock recorded. Stock for sale.

R. BACKUS, Springdale Stock Farm, Williamston, Ingham Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns, Vermont and Michigan bred Merino Sheep and Percheron horses. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

C. S. BROOKS, Brighton, Mich., breeder of Registered Shorthorns of leading families-Pomonas, Floras, etc. Also American Merino Sheep and Poland China Swine. Young stock for DAVID P. WILCOX, Forest Hill Stock Farm Breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Improved farm of 300 acres, with good buildings for sale. Postoffice address, Riley, Clinton Co. n27-1y4

M. UHL, Brookside Herd, Ypsilanti. Choice M. Shorthorns of the best milking and beef making qualities for sale. Correspondence so-P. KELSEY, Clay Ridge Farm, Ionia, Mich. Libreeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Prin-cipal families Rose of Sharon, Phyllis, Gwynnes, etc. Correspondence solicited. diSty

E S. BURNETT, Bancroft, Shiawassee Co. breeder of Shorthorn cattle of the Irena, Victoria and Strawberry families. Stock for sale. A. BRADEN, Bancroft, Shiawassee Co., families represented with Lord Raspberry 2d at head of herd. Stock for sale.

FRANK E. IVES, Hickory Ridge Stock Farm, Urfad-lla, Livingston Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns of good families. Stock for sale. Correspopdance invited.

GEORGE W. STUART, Grand Blanc, Gene-See Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthor. Cattle, Registered Merino Sheep, and Jersey Reswine. Correspondence solicited. HENRY LESSITER, Oakdale Stock Farm,

for sale. Correspondence promptly answered P. O. address, Grattan, Kent Co., Mich. ja15-1; H. HINDS, Stanton, Montcalm Co., breed, er of Shorthorn Cattle and American Merican

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AMES D. BOTSFORD, Osceola, Centre, Livingston Co. Breeder of thoroughbred horthorns, registered and grade Merino Sheep, stock for Sale. JAMES MOORE, Milford, Oakland Co., Mich., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle of the Princess, Constance, Renick Rose of Sharon, Belle Duchess Craggs, Young Mary, Stapleton Lass, Plumwood Lass, Victoria and Donna Maria families. j2-6m*

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LESSITEB, Jersey, Oakland Co., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep. Stock for sale.

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JOHN THORBURN & SON, Ridgevale Stock Farm, Holt, Ingham Co., breeders of thoroughbred Shorthorns (pure Princess) 7th Duke of Cambridge 45810 at head, also pure Yorkshire swine.

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N. OLMSTED, Burr Oak Farm, Muir, Ionia Co., breeder of Shorthorns: Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. jai-iy*

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M. L. SWEET, Holly Bank Stock Farm, Grand Rapids Mich., importer and breeder of thoroughbred registered Holstein (Dutch-Friesian) Cattle. Catalogues on application. Cor-respondence and personal inspection solicited.

DOWLEY & PHILLIPS, Orchard Side N. Herd, breeders of thoroughbred registered. Dutch Friesian cattle P. O. address eithe Utica or Mt. Clemens, Macomb Co. Mich. my2 G. WASHBURN, Litchfield, Hillsdale Co.

preeder of and dealer in thoroughbred and ted Holstein Cattle. First-class stock for sale W. SEXTON, Howell, importer and breed-er of thoroughbred Holstein Cattle, Stock farm, three miles south.

B. SMITH, Meadow Brook Herd of Jerseys, Eagle, Mich. Stock of Le Brocq's Price 3350, Cosmassie, Young Rose 34, Le Breve and other famous strains represented. Houdan chickens, Pekin ducks and fancy pigeons.

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B. WELCH, Paw Paw Valley Stock Farm, breeder of thoroughbred registered Merino sheep. The foundation of this flock was laid by purchases from G. F. Martin, Rush, N. Y. Also breeder of Poland Chinas. P. O. address, Paw Paw

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G F. HARRINGTON, Paw Paw, breeder of

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All stock registered. Good stock rams
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J. S. BAMBER, Highland, Michigan, Oaktan Co., breeder of Registered Merinos, bred frem the best flocks in Vermont. Also high grades. Bwes and rams for sale at fair prices.

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sheep, Shorthorn cattle and Berkshire
swine.
my6-ly

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M R KING, residence, Bridgewater, Wash-tenaw Co., breeder of registered Merian sheep. Stock for sale. P O address, Clinton, Len-awee County.

S. HAMMOND, breeder of Registered Merino Sheep, proprietor of "Prairie Home"

W. C. SMITH, Brookdale farm, breeder of thoroughbred registered Merino sheep. The pioneer flock this part of this State. Stock for sale P. O. Carson City, Montcalm County, Mich. 639-19

W.M. RADFORD, Marshall, broeder of Merino Sheep. Stock recorded in Michigan Register. Size, form and density of fleece speci-alities.

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A O. HO WEN, Wixom, breeder of pure-bred Poland-China swine, from stock bred by S. H. Todd, Barnes Bros., and A. J. Murphy. All recorded in Ohio P. C. Record. Choice young stock for sale.

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Chester Whites W. TUBBS, Delhi Mills, Washtenaw Co., breeder of pure Suffolk and Chester White Swine. Choice stock for sale.

Cheshires. TITSWORTH, Millington, Tuscola Ce., breeder and shipper of Improved Cheshire Swine—a specialty. Order early. Correspondence solicited.

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A LONZO SESSIONS, Grand River Valley Stock Farm, Ionia, breeder of Cleveland Bay, Coach and Roadster horses. Imported Dalesman in the stud.

A PHILLIPS, Dansville, Ingham Co., breeder of Clydesdale korses. Imported Earl Dumore, Young Chancellor, Young Marquis, and Young Campsie in the stud. Young stallions and stock for sale.

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HILLSIDE STOCK FARM, Watervliet, Berrien Co., Parsons & Baldwin, breeders of Percheron Horses, with imported Trojan No. 1:05 (832) at the head of the stud.

PORTLAND BREEDING STABLES—L.P.
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Lofty, Portland Charley, George Wellington
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Address L. P. Ferguson, Portland, Ionia County.

JAMES W. NEWBURY, Hanover Jackson Co., breeder of Vermont and Michigan registered Merino Sheep. Stock for sale.

PARKHURST & MOTT, River Bend Stock Farm, Augusta, breeders of registered treeting horses. Frank Noble 1709, Cottonwood 1705, and Blackson 2505, in the stud. Write for catalogue.

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S. WOOD, Saline, Washtenaw Co., breeds of Vermont and Michigan registered thorough bred Merino Sheep. Stock for sale.

JOHN CHILSON, Hanover, Jackson Co., breeder of Vermont and Michigan registered Merino sheep. Stock for sale. api-1y

J. Breeder of Registered Merinos of Atwood stock, descendants of most noted families of and bred animals. Size, form and density of floors a specialty.

JOHN BARTHOLOMEW & SON, Hillsdale, breeders of Spanish Merino Sheep, registered and unregistered. Stock for sale. 115-17

M. KELSEY, Walnut Valley Farm, Ionia.

J. Mich., breeder of thoroughbred Merine Merine Merine Correspondence solicited. W. & O. BARNES, Byron, Shiawassee Co. Breeders of Registered Merino Sheep and Pa-and-China Swine. A choice lot of young stock for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited

M. RAYMOND, Grass Lake, Jackson Co., breeder of thoroughred Merino sheep. Stock for sale. Correspondence invited. api5-ly

HATHAWAY, Addison, Lenawee Ca, Michelle Breeder of thoroughbred American Merica Sheep, registered in Vermont and Michigan Registers. Rams and Ewes for sale of my own breeding, together with selections from some of the best flocks in Vermont. Correspondence solicited.

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ck Farm, Kalamazoo, Mich. Stock for sale at
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W. E. KENNEDY, Somerset, breeders a dealer in Vermont and Michigan Registered Merino Sheep. Stock for sale.

CARLOCK'S imported and Michigan bred Shropshire sheep, the popular mutton and wool breed. Only flock in Livingston County eldest in Central Michigan, imported Roderick Dhu at head. Early orders secure first choice. Wesley J. Garlock, Howell, Mich.

EWIS WILLEY, Pewamo, Kent County,

J breeder of Shropshire Downs from imported
ock. The mutton sheep of the world.

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breeder of Improved Berkshires. A lire swine recorded. Stock for sale. GEO. B. COLE, Lansing, Mich, breeder of Berkshire and Suffolk Swine. All Berkshire stock recorded. Correspondence solicited.

C A. LIMBECK, Oak Plains Stock Farm, Dewagiac, Mich., breeder and shipper of pure Poland China swine. This herd of breeding stock is selected personally in Ohio from prize winners; stock recorded in Ohio record; breeding stock for sale, not also stock recorded in sale, not akin.

J B. SHEPPARD, Alamo Mich., Breeder of Pure Poland Chinas. Breeding stock recorded in Ohio Poland China Record.

A MOS S. CRAPSER, "River Grove" stock farm, Grand Blanc, Genesee Co., breeder and hipper of pure-bred improved Chester Whites of est strains. Stock for sale. jy22-1y

A& H. C. WRIGHT, South Grand Blanc, Genesee Co., breeders and shippers of pure bred Essex swine. Stock for sale in pairs not akin. jy15-4y

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W. FLETCHER, Orchard Grove Stock Farm, Mt. Clemens, Macomb Co., breeder of trotting and draft horses, with Carver (standard) 2687, Macomb an imported Chydesdale Gleniuce 2187, 1600 in the stud. Stock for sale.

(382) at th head of the stud.

W. PARSELL, Flushing, Generose (action importer and breeder of Clydesdale draft horses, with five stallions in the stud, including imp. Lord of the Tower (2972), Folway Knight (3207) and Clinker (1700). Stock for sale, myst

UNDERWOOD, Addison, breeder dealer in Holstein cattle. Stock for respondence solicited. C. HARRISON, L'ansing, breeder of and dealer in pure Holstein cattle. Stock for sale Correspondence solicited R. PHILLIPS, Bay City, breeder and importer of Dutch-Friesian Cattle. Some fine young bulls for sale. Correspondence solicited. J. M. STERLING, Monroe, breeder of pure Dutch-Friesian cattle. Stock for sale. Cor respondence and personal inspection solicited.

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espondence solicited. Address Gev. Colle, & A.
THOMAS FOSTER, Elm Grove Stock Farm
Flint, Genesec Co., breeder of Hereford catdle (Lord Berwick 2d at head), Cotswold and
Shropshire Sheep, Berkshire swine, Road and
Trotting horses, with stallions Flint and Mambrino Gift, Jr., in the stud, with eleven mares of
Mambrino and Hambletonian breeding. Stock
for sale.

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DAM DIEHL, Milford, Mich., breeder of registered and unregistered American Meri-os. Stock for sale on very reasonable terms. orrespondence solicited. A J. McMILLEN, Nottawa Prairie Farm, Mendon, St. Joseph Co., breeder of registered Merino sheep and Percheron horses, with imported Chere 355 in the stud.

A MOS PARMENTER, Vernon, Shiawassee Co., breeder of registered and high grade Me-rino sheep. Strong constitution and long staple of wool a prominent feature.

C. WARNER, Saline, Washtenaw Co., breed er of Vermont and Michigan regisiered thoroughbred Merino sheep. Stock for sale.

ond flock. Stock for sale. Correspond

ONNEH & FELLOWS, Metamora, Lapeer Co., breeder of thoroughbred registered Merino sheep. Stock for sale. my13-1y

DICKEY BROS. & SHULTZ, Coldwater, breeders of Registered Merino Sheep. Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited \$1.17

E. & C. E. KELLOGG, Oceola Center, Living-ston Connty, Mich., breeders of and dealers in American Merinos. Stock for sale; correspondence solicited.

E J. FOSTER, Cheisea. Washtenaw Co., breeder of Michigan and Vermont registered Merino sheep. Stock for sale. E J. STANTON, St. Louis, Mich., dealer in and breeder of Registered pure bred Berkshire Swine of noted strains. Imported Scotch Collie Dogs, PlymouthRock fowls and their eggs for sale

RED C. WOOD, Saline Mich. Breeder of Registered Merino Sheep. Young Stock Fo

JAMES M. KRESS, residence Bridgewater, Washtenaw Co., breeder of registered Merinc sheep. Stock for sale. P O address, Clinton, Lenawee County. E. GILMORE, Grand Blanc, breeder and

AMES McGREGOR & SON, Metamora, Lapeer Co., breeders of thoroughbred regis-ered Merino Sheep. Stock for sale. my13-y

poetry.

MY LITTLE WIFE.

She isn't very pretty, She's neither wise nor witty With verbal odds and ends.

No fleeting freaks of fashion Across her fancy run; She's never in a passion-Except a tender one.

Her voice is low and cooing, She listens more than speaks: While others talk of doing, The duty near she seeks.

It may be but to burnish The sideboard's scanty plate, Or but with bread to furnish The beggar at the gate.

So I, who see what graces She sheds on lowly life, To fashion's fairest faces Prefer my little wife. And though at her with pity

The city dames may smile, Who deem her hardly pretty And sadly out of style; To me she seems a creature

So musically sweet, I would not change one feature, One curve from crown to feet;

And if I could be never Her lover and her mate, I think I'd be forever The beggar at the gate.

COBWEBS

A spider spun a gossamer web, th threads of the finest tether. And as light as the buoyant thistle-down It swayed in the wind and weather

And over the threads the breezes swept As sweet as a fairy vesper, And over the leaves and the grass below Came a faint Æolian whisper.

"Oh, I was woven of silken strands, In a web and woof together;
And I swing from a thistle's prickly top, On the brown and wind-swept heather.

" I'm Inlied to sleep by the cricket's chirp, I wake at the sky lark's warning, I am wooed by the twilight's loving eyes. And the tender kies of morning.

"I hear the chant of the bending trees, From a distant thicket's cover; And faint and far from the sky above,

The cry of the golden plover. * To day goes by and to morrow comes And it leaves me as it found me. I am safe from all destroying hands,

With the arms of Nature round me "I care as little for time or tide As the fickle wind that passes, My world is here with the sun and dew. Along with the leaves and grasses.

Miscellaneons.

BETWEEN TWO STOOLS.

CHAPTER I.

"I have something to tell you, Mary." Mary Ranley let her work fall into her Jap, and looked up at the speaker. She was a tall, slim, dark-haired woman of seven or eight and twenty, with a plain. patient face, and wistful eyes. She were a dress of a quiet gray tint, and the room in which she was seated was furnished with all the good taste that nowadays is consistent with strict economy. She had not a single claim, in feature or coloring, to any of the acknowledged forms of prettiness, and yet something about her would have compelled a second glance from those who had obtained a first. "Well, Tom, what is it?" Her fa

softened as her glance fell on Tom Danvers, handsome, blue-eyed, fair haired Tom, whom people spoke of only to praise. They had been playfellows, these two, who were alike only in years. They were lovers now, and they would be husband and wife one day; at least that hope had beautified existence for both of them during seven years. Seven years! It is a big slice out of the best part of the allot. ted three-score and ten, though it was only lately that one of this faithful pair had begun to think so. The other had and touched with reverent fondness the never thought it yet. "What is it you have to tell me?"

Tom crossed the room, and bent over her to stroke her hair. The movement was a caress, and then it enabled him to avoid her eyes. "I have been offered an appointment

at Rangoon." " At Rangoon." She echoed the words

without any intonation of surprise. "That is-

"In Burmah. As if you did not know that and everything else, my little scholar: and Rangoon is a big place with openings for lots of fellows. Stephens has written, saying he needs a partner, and so I think. if you don't mind, that I shall go out there in a month or two."

Mary Ranley did not answer. In the pause that ensued she heard the purring of the cat on the hearth, and smelled the faint odor of the mignonette growing in the window-box. She knew quite well that the linnets outside were piping to the roses, and that Tom Danvers was waiting for her answer; but she also knew that her pulses were growing fainter and fainter, and that the weight of a long-dreaded blow had fallen.

"'Are you not getting on here?" she asked after a pause. "I thought you told me that your work was increasing; I thought you expected that we might marry in the spring."

"It was all a mistake, due to my confounded hopefulness. I got a new case or two when Smithson was away for his holidays, but he holds the patients, and will go on holding them. The fact is, Mary, there is no scope here for two medical men, and I knew that, though I settled In the place when you wished it. But I have not made a hundred pounds in the past twelve months, and you know that

means failure." "But I make a good deal by my teaching, and I thought that, working together, we might get on."

'That is quite out of the question," he said, fretfully, turning away from the pleading, patient eyes. "I am not going to have my wife drudging all day long that we may not starve. I'll support her myself, or do without her."

needlework pressed each other a little, then the sweet voice spoke softly and

"I have been thinking often lately, Tom, that you would be wiser to do with-You see we have known each ether so long that we have really grown to be more friends than lovers, and I am far older than you in reality, though not perhaps in years, and so I cannot help believing at times that our engagement has been a mistake."

"Oh, you do, do you?" wrathfully.

"You see it has lasted seven years now, and in seven years, you know, your science teaches that we change completely, and so I think, Tom, dear, that it would be far better if you planned your future without letting any thought of me hamper you. I am safe enough, you know; the high school pays me a comfortable salary, and I have grown accustomed to the routine of life with Mrs. Gillet, and so, dear, I can offer quite honestly to set you free." She was smiling at him bravely, and her eyes were very clear and bright, but she had an idea that her heart was weeping.

"You are tired of me, I suppose? You imagine that I am likely to be a failure, and you women care only for success," he answered bitterly.

"I suppose the working ones of us know that success comes some time to the steady and patient," she said, the first hard tone sounding in her voice.

"And have I not been either?" "Dear Tom. don't imagine that I wish to find fault or criticise; I love you far too well for that: there is no one in all the world as dear to me as you are. But do you not think yourself that our engagement has been too protracted to seem hopeful now? You don't feel it as I do; it seems to take all my strength away to see our life together always slipping further and further off."

"If I make things worse for you, of course that alters matters." His face had lost its smiling softness, his brow was stern and angry.

"You are my youth and my happiness. the end of my dreams," she said passion ately; "the want of you will leave my whole future barren.

"Then why need you give me up?"

"Because I think you will be freer without me; because you are learning to dread me, and so the love is growing imperfect."

"It was for your sake I thought of Rangoon," he said sullenly.

"Yes, dear, and it is for your sake, Heaven-knows, that I propose to give you I am a drag on you, and what you feel for me is far more friendship than

"If you think so I have nothing more to say." He rose to go, stiffly, and then the tender heart in her failed.

"Oh, Tom, if it were not best for you, do you think I would have spoken?" She wanted him to tell her that it was not best for him; she wanted him to prove to her that all her doubts were needless;

he hardened himself. "If it is best for you, that is enough," he said, and took his hat and left her without looking at her again.

When the door had closed behind him Mary Ranley sat five minutes motionless. The airy bubble she had spent seven years blowing was shattered by her own touch. She scarcely realized what had happened yet, but there was a numb aching at her the truth. She had loved Tom Danvers heart, far worse than any keen, compreheartbrokenly, as she mechanically fold- him would ever rise up between her and ed the piece of the poor little trousseau on the husband she was prepared to accept which she had been working, the trousseau that never would be needed now. Tom was gone, and Tom was the lover of her whole life; but-and in this capacity she would miss him far more-he had always been her pet and pretege. What would her motherly nature do now, without any one to plan for or protect?

Women's sorrows seek consolation in the strangest ways. In the first hour of her loss Mary Ranley went up among the gathered treasures of seven hopeful years accumulated trifles destined for the future home. There were the little bronzes meant for Tom's study, and purchased out of the economies of her holiday-time; there were pretty vases, and little brack ets, and scraps of tasteful china-all the feminine trifles that would have given a home likeness to his bare lodgings. She remembered where she had gathered them up-sometimes in Tom's presence-and even the words he had said in jest over one thing and another. And now Tom was out of her life, and there never would be any home for them together. She felt as if the big oak chest were a coffin containing all her youth as she locked it. shutting the relics out her sight; and then she went down and drank her solitary tea

and tried to realize all the emptiness of the coming years. Would he write to her, she wondered or would she be left always without tid ings? And when would he go? And would be be relieved that they had parted after the first edge of pain had worn off? Six days passed without even an indi rect word from him, and the morning's work was acquiring a maddening monotony, and the evening's silence a despairing loneliness. Mary had few girl friend, and no confidantes, and so her heart-ache missed the common alleviation of talking it over. If he never came or wrote, if she never heard of him again, there was no

one in all the world to help or comfort her his voice, for he felt still that he had been But he would not be cruel enough to treat her with silence forever; he would send her a message one day, and it would be one of peace and friendship. That faith grew in her day by day, battling with the growing despair; and then one day fact ranged itself on faith's side-a letter awaited her as she returned from the walk she had taken to escape from her

She held it between her hands for a moment without looking at it, and all her fictitious strength gave way. She threw aside the cloak that had suddenly become a burden and sat down in her bonnet to read Tom's message.

But the letter was not from Tom; she saw that as she unfolded it. The writing shall do it, so you continue to love was bigger, bolder, more legible. She read The pale hands lying on the piece of it all through before she reached the sig

nature. When she had seen that she read the letter again. It was from John Hayward, the man she had always thought Mousie Graham's lover, and it contained an offer of marriage for herself.

"I have loved you always, Mary," he wrote, "and I have only refrained from telling you so because I had so little to offer till now. I did not dare ask you to share a worse home than you have been accustomed to, and so I held my piece. But at last I have attained to what I have honestly coveted so long; at last Arm. strong & Co. have made me head of my department, and so I dare, after a devotion nearly as protracted as Jacob's, to ask you for my own."

It was a plain manly statement, and it

went to Mary Ranley's sore heart. There was no gush, no agony of passion, in it; nothing but the simple tale of a man who had known how to be very patient and faithful. Yet his love for her startled her inexpressibly. She had never dreamed of t. There had never been anything but the merest good comradeship in his attitude toward her-but of course his silence and self-restraint rendered his love all the more flattering, and John would make a good husband. Mary had an idea that the man who lived straightly and earnestly would love steadfastly, and she felt that the woman who became John Hayward's wife would have all chances of happiness in her favor. For an instant she wished this offer had come years before. Now, although Tom was not half so fine a character as John Hayward, she loved him, and that made all the difference.

odd that John made no mention of Tom. Surely he had known she was engaged to him; surely they had always made that patent to every one? Mary Ranley sat thinking over her offer in all its bearings, till the fire waned and her tea was ice-cold John Hayward's offer was unexpected, but it was very fair and manly. She almost started to find she was considering it, that opposing counsel seemed to be arguing the pros and cons, with herself love and ease and pleasure; on the other

When she came to think of it, it was

for judge and jury. On one side were side was a barren life, holding only the memory of a disappointment. She was not a heroine, and teaching for her bread during a whole lifetime seemed sad and onely enough. But, then, would not marriage with

another than Tom seem almost sacrilege, after all they had planned together? Why, their whole future had been mapped out with each other, and union with John Hayward would be but a dreary deception. Then she went on to think of her pupils, whom she did not and could not love. She had no theories about them. They met her as units without individuality. They obeyed her because they feared her; they would defy her if they dared. And, then, there were her fellow-teachers-Miss Griffiths, who was growing so old and odd; Miss Henderson, whom her class made a habit of tricking and deceiving, because she was short sighted and tolerant, as the ageing so often grow. Would she, Mary but she had hurt him, and at her relenting Ranley, ever find herself in the case of these-ever see herself lonely, uncared for, just endured for want of a better? Oh, no. Ra'her a hundred times a marriage into which friendship and respect at least would enter.

Her letter was written hurriedly, at last, and when it was finished it was an acceptance But she told John Hayward honestly for years, but now that they had hending pang. Her tears began to flow parted she did not think any memory of and honor. She wrote this all quite calmly, but when it was finished she felt somehow as though she were twenty years older than she had been, and as if life had suddenly become quite humdrum and commonplace. Yet she had no thought of changing her mind. She rang the bell composedly for Bessie, the little maid-ofall-work, and gave her the letter with a

hand that never faltered. "This is your evening out, I think, Bessie. You may post this for me on your way through the village," she said, bethinking herself even of the little servant's affairs in that crisis of her life.

"Yes, Miss, surely," Bessie answered blushing, for she too had a lover, and these evenings out meant the joy of the whole week.

Somehow Miss Ranley felt that she wanted the letter out of her reach, and vacillation out of her power.

CHAPTER II. "I have come to make things right. I can't do without you, Mary; you are my

sheet-anchor; I have felt adrift since I lost vou. · So Tom Danvers spoke, hurrying after

her as she came home from afternoon school. There was a drizzling rain falling, and

the landscape was blurred, and the heavy clouds hung low, and the woman knew that the face she turned to her lover was pinched and white.

"I thought you had gone, Tom, it is so long since I heard of you." "It is a week, and perhaps you did not

ask about me. I never thought of going in any mad hurry like that. There is nothing decided even yet." "Is there not? I thought-I had an

idea there was," she answered, falteringly. "Oh, no. Stephens only wrote to offer me the appointment, and I went to congult you about it when you took me up so shortly." There was a tone of reproach in

badly used. "I did not mean to hurt you," she pro ested, meekly.

"Well, perhaps some fellows don't mind being thrown over after seven years waiting, and just as there is a prospect of something definite at last!" "The prospect seemed very vague to

me," smiling faintly.

"Oh, because you would not listen. Stephens offers me either three hundred as a salary, or a share in the proceeds, whichever I like, and he says the climate is good and living not very high, and I had almost persuaded myself, Mary, that mixed the covers. That is so like your we might go out together-married. But still, if you prefer me to grub on here I letter came to an engaged girl!"

She had stopped, and they faced each

other, and he saw now how pale she was "I would go with you to Rangoon if I could; it all seems so easy now, when it | cepted him." is too late," she answered with a break in her voice.

"And why is it too late?" "Because I have promised to marry an other man."

"You have? Well, certainly, you have not lost any time.'

"I have not."

She could have laughed with the dream iest, most dismal mirth. She was so contemptible in her own eyes: all she had done looked so strange and uncalled for. Why, that very morning her senses had returned, and she knew that a brave, strong-hearted, successful woman-for she was successful in her own way-has no right to throw herself on any man's charity just because he loves her and because her life-story has been mistold. If she had only waited to post her letter next day herself it would never have reached its destination. Now John Hay ward had her promise.

There was no escaping from the position in which she had placed herself there was no possibility of showing herself even excusable; she certainly had hastened with all speed from the old love to the new.

"I had thought you so different from that," Tom said with bewildered incredulity, "I thought you would have been faithful to me even if we had parted-for a while, at least."

"But I was weaker and meaner, you see. I wanted some one to keep me in idleness and buy me fine dresses and treat me well, and, when you could not do it. I closed with the offer of the man who could." She seemed to take a certain bitter pleasure in her self-accusation now. "Oh, Mary, I can't believe it, it's not possible! You who were always so high and far removed from the temptations

that beset ordinary women!" he burs forth groaning. "You overrated me, I overrated myself. You see now I am not worth taking to Rangoon, not worth loving or thinking

about.' "But is it really true? Are you not torturing me with a cruel jest?"

"It is quite true; I have promised to be another man's wife, and I wrote him that no thought of you would ever stand between us." she answered, arraigning her-

"Then you are a heartless woman, and I shall never forgive you!" he burst forth, pronouncing judgment on the spot, and then he rushed past her and out of her sight, while she continued her solitary way with laggard steps and a heart that lay in her bosom heavy as lead.

What can she do now? She has sown the wind, and the harvest of the whirlwind has been very swift and bitter. She has dallied with temptation, and her momentary unfaithfulness has cost her self-respect. But she will be true to herself at last; she will recall the promise that should never have been given. It will not matter as far as her happiness is concerned, but it will be the first step in the painful process of self-restoration.

When her recantation was written there was a load off her mind; but she was not in any fever of impatience to post this letter-it would keep till she was on her way to school. After the hurried emotions of the last twenty-four hours she was physically tired, and so she sat rocking herself backward and forward in her wicker chair with a faint sensation of relief in the motion.

Twilight was fading, and timid little stars were trembling into the sky beyond success and power. But she deserved that the uncurtained windows, when there came a soft tap at the door, and Mousie And every one knew he was doing well Graham's rosy, roguish face peeped in. "Oh, you are not busy-thank goodness

you deep in the Differential Calculus, and I did so want a good long chat." "Come in, dear, I am so glad to see you; it is an age since you were here be-

for that! I was half afraid I might find

fore." Mary took the soft little face be tween her hands and kissed the delicious "Grannie has been worse lately, weak

er and more fretful, and so I felt I could not leave her without a special errand." But she is better to day?" "Oh yes, ever so much better, and then

Aunt Lizzie came to pay her a little visit, so I left Grannie with her, and ran over to see you."

"That was very good of you, dear." "Oh no, it was not; I came on busi ness." Mousie laughed and flushed a little then she drew a letter from her pocket "This came addressed to me vesterday but it is evidently meant for you. It is from that booby, John Hayward; he is al ways in the clouds, or among the cogwheels of his looms, and so the result is a blunder." She unfolded the sheet as she spoke, and handed it to Mary, and this s what stood before the latter's astonished

DEAR MISS RANLEY .- In the pleasant remember your mentioning a book on ferns that you desired to have, but could not get, as you had forgotten the author's I have just come across a volum by Teakerstone, the opening chapter of which is on the Osmunda regalis. If you think this is the work in question I shall be happy to forward it to you. Sincerely JOHN HAYWARD.

Mary Ranley was sure some complex machinery in her head had get out of order, so loud and persistent was the whirrng in her ears.

When she spoke at last her voice sounded faint and far away. "ls your name Mary?"

"Of course it is, or rather Mary Ann, out everyone calls me Mousie except John Hayward. He thought Mousie no name for a girl, and so he always called me Mary-Miss Mary; it did sound so funny."

"Then, Miss Mary, I have an offer of marriage for you; it came to me, and naturally enough, I took it to myself." Mousie was so flurried that she did not notice her friend's perturbation.

"I fancied," she said, holding the letter of things?" smiling at her fondly. in her hand, but not looking at it, "that he must have been writing to me and had very clever people! But how lucky the Round.

"Well, I don't see the luck of it, for I wrote yesterdsy and accepted him."
"Oh, Mary! And Tom!"

"Tom and I had quarreled, and John's letter came at my worst moment, so I ac

Poor Mousie's eyes grew dim. "In that case, Mary, I suppose you had

better keep the letter," she said, faltering a little. "It was really sent to you, and, after all, I don't mind so very much."

"You are a generous little darling, but there is no necessity for your sacrifice even if Mr. Hayward would permit it. I wrote him my recantation this afternoon There is the letter; you can send it to him with your own. He will be sure of its genuineness that way."

Then the two girls kissed and cried over each other, and after the exchange of divers confidences Mousie went away, carrying John's letter, still unread, in her After she had gone Mary took out her

needlework, with an undefined feeling that chaos had come again, and that in the midst of it it was well to hold on to some commonplace, every-day employ-By and by Bessie came in with the tea-

tray, and as she flitted about the table Mary spoke with the feeling of desperation which makes us always want to lay a finger on our wound. 'You posted my letter last night, Bes-

Bessie paused, the picture of consterna

"Oh, Miss, I'm afraid I forgot all about "You forgot to take it out, I suppose! speaking in a voice so high and eager that scarcely sounded like her own.

"Oh, no, Miss; I took it and put it in my water-proof pocket, but Peter met me before I reached the office and then I forgot, but I'll run out with it now in a min-

"Bring it to me instead, please; I don't want it posted now."

Bessie never knew till this hour why of the scolding she expected, neither does John Hayward understand why letter number one never reached him.

Tom Danvers went to Rangoon, as he had said, in much disgust and despair. Mary's unfaithfulness had turned the sunlight into darkness for him, but through his pain a certain resolution to be and do something grew daily. He would forget men uttered her name he would turn aside. that one day she would know him the superior of the man she had married. So, in succeed or fail as might be.

As for Mary, her life was all at the dead level of monotony now. There was always the morning's work, always the evening's enforced idleness, and periodically the long empty holidays in which her loneliness grew only more assertive. Like many another she was learning that-

It is not in the shipwreck and the strife We feel benumbed, and wish to be no We feel benumbed, and wish to be no more, But in the after silence on the shore, When all is lost except a little life.

She was growing old, she would soon be 30, and already there were white threads in the glossy smoothness of her hair, and she knew she was growing odder was a good teacher and was a success in the high school, and she clung to that poor triumph as her last source of happiness. It was she, the strong one, who would do a small work in a small groove all her life, and Tom who would grow to for her wrong estimate of both of them and that he had forgotten her. Why, it was only the other day that Mr. Wheelhouse had stopped to tell her he had just been asking Tom by letter why he was neglecting Mary Ranley.

"It was very good of you," she had said, going home with another shaft rankling in her sore heart.

It was dusk as she went wearily down the street. The early October night was closing in, and broad bands of light from open doors fell across her path. The treet was very still and empty, and she felt thankful for that and for the coming peace of her solitary parlor. But she stood for an instant on the doorstep to watch the trembling stars, before she rang

Bessie answered it with a beaming face She was very fond of Miss Ranley, who

had always been kind to her. "There is a visitor for you in the parlor,

"Oh, very well." Mary expected one of the pupil teachers who wanted a certificate; so she went upstairs and put her out door things away, and brushed her hair, and then came down to be the schoolmistress at home. But it was not Jane Blakeney who rose at her entrance, but a her without a word.

"Tom!" she said with a little flattering sigh; "Tom!" 'Yes, it is I. I came back as soon ever I knew you were free.

"I have not deserved it." "Perhaps not; but then, you see, could not do without you. I need some one to scold and keep me right.'

"Oh no. Tom, never again; old thing

"And you threw the other fellow over? "No, not that exactly; it was all a mistake—all my pride and his stupidity; but I have been well punished for everything, I never thought you would come back."

and old habits are all ended.'

found there was no getting on withou you." And then Mary burst into tears, and stood sobbing against his shoulder: "Oh, Tom, I have missed you so!" she

gaid. "Well, I am here now to take care of you; won't that be reversing the old order

And so it came about that Mary Ranley, despite her dangerous hesitation between two stools, found a comfortable seat on one of them, after all .- All the Year

Mr. J. W. Cook, President Cambridge, Mass. Fire Ins. Co., recommends Hood's Sarsaparilla. fession that the luckless fisherman had cut and the best anti-malarial medicine.

Almost Out of the World.

cordon of rocky isles that stretch like a

projecting chain between the Atlantic and Penobscot Bay, exposed to the ceaseless beat of the waves and to the fury of every storm, is the oldest, lonesomest and most primitive spot on the American coast, the Gaston. Isle au Haut. This name was given to it by one of the early French voyagers, who thought Lofty Island or Isle of Weight a most appropriate appellation for the seagirt rock, whose perpendicular sides rise immediately from the water, with scarce ly a break in the monotony for a bit of beach. The island proper, with eight or ten smaller companions, now composes a town, having been set off from Deer Isle in 1874. All the islands together have an area of 3000 acres, and about 200 people live on them. They all live by the sea, directly or indirectly, and their life is but a dull existence. Anthony Merchant first settled in one of the group, which now bears his name, in 1772, and since then the hamlet of fishers has grown by twos and threes, painfully, slowly. There is no postoffice, no minister, no lawyer and no doctor. If anybody is sick, or wants any red tape, or an expected letter, he must take a sailboat and go to Deer Island or to Rockland, the journey being nearly al

ways rough and often impossible. On the summit of the cliffs a great level plot, half sheep pasture and half blueberry bog, and there is grown the best mutton and wool in Maine. and there, too, is the blueberry pickers' paradise, whole schooner loads of people often going in summer from the main land to gather the berries. There was an attempt made years ago by a Georgia gentleman to make Isle au Haut a great summer resort, and he put all his own money and that of some other persons into the scheme. A splendid pavilion for concerts and dancing was built, and roads along the cliff constructed at great expense. Miss Ranley gave her five shillings instead Then, just as the plans were ready for a great hotel, the finance department of the association collapsed, and with it the whole scheme. That was years before the expressive term "crank" was on the boards. The natives used the roads for sheep paths and dried nets on the hardpine floor of the pavilion.

The fishers are as simple as the old Acadians, of whom it is written: "Neither her, he would never speak of her, and if locks have they to their doors nor bars to their windows." Not many of them have but he would do so well with his own life ever seen the mainland, and scarcely any of them know what a city is like. Only a month ago the first horse much wrath and scorn, he sailed away to ever landed on the island was brought there, and a good half of the simple folk gazed then for the first time upon a member of the equine species. No steamer ever lands there, and in all probability the only glimpses of good-sized steam craft the islanders ever get is when, on clear days, they see through a glass pass ing vessels of the International and Boston & Bangor lines.

A Martinet Fisherman.

Apropos of suicide being a crime, says writer in The San Francisco Argonaut. I am reminded of an anecdote of Magruder, who was in some sort the Bill Nye of the army. Magruder looked at everything Miss Henderson had ever been. But she an Irishman—a brilliant man—but so pos sessed with the sense of humor that he was thoroughly illogical. He used to was always carrying out strange theories which he evolved from his inner consciousness. When quite a young officer he whiled away the tedium of his garrison you see, \$150. There are thousands like ife by studying law under Jude a distinguished jurist of the day. He was is expensive. Last winter a lady came to quite proud of this fact, and was wont often to allude to it. One day Magruder became possessed with the idea that fisherman did not know how to catch haddock. He was stationed in Maine, and he determined to drill them to do it military fash

> "Dithipline is the thing, thir." In addition to his other peculiarities, Magruder lisped badly. "Men should catch fish like

> soldiers. By heaven, thir, this is true." No one was unwise enough to dispute it, and so Magruder went to work to perfect his plans. Such is the force of earnest persuasion that he succeeded in convincing quite a body of fishermen to go in with him. At half past four in the morning Magruder made his round of the tents. for, in true soldiers, style, he had put them all in tents. To his horror he found his

> men asleep. "By heaven, thir," said he to the man in the first tent, "why are you not up?" The fisherman only turned lazily in his

"Get up, I tell you," said Magruder,

angrily; "get up." The fisherman, unused to the sweets of discipline, only cursed aloud. Here was a dilemma. "By heaven, thir," said Matall, brown-bearded man, who looked into gruder, as he afterward told the story on her face, and then held out his hands to himself, "I had to do something to preserve discipline. So I told him if he didn't

get up I'd cut his throat." It seems, however, that the man paid not the slightest attention to what he considered an impotent threat.

But, unfortunately for him, Magruder was quite logical in his absurdities. Besides, he reasoned thus: "I have said I would cut his throat, and by heaven. must do it?" So thinking he stole up to the man, took a razor and drew it across the cuticle, intending merely to draw blood. But the man moved, so the gash was quite considerable. The sacrificial victim roared, and a man in an adjoining tent came to the rescue, Magruder turned angrily to the new-comer and said: "I did not mean to come back, till I

> He did not dare to hesitate. He saw the blood flowing freely from his companion's throat. He saw Magruder with a razor in his hand. So the man was duly tied up. "Now, thir, will you get up in the morning and go out fishing when I tell

"Tie this man up to that tree."

you?" The man, now terrified and weak from loss of blood, yielded, and promised anything.

"Take him down," said Magruder, sternly. The order was executed. "Now

sign this paper." And with this he tore a leaf out of his note-book, on which he had written a con-

his own throat in the intention of commi

Away off the coast of Maine, outside the ting suicide "Now, thir, if you dare say anything about what has occured this morning, shall produce this paper. The attempt to commit suicide is a crime. By heaven! know. I have studied law under Judge

An Indian Girl.

She was not too tall, and was finely formed, though want of food had marred the once rounded contour of her young and shapely limbs. Her hair was long and of a rich purplish-black. Her eyes were large, lustrous, full of nature's tire and brightness. Her eyebrows were dark as her hair, and perfectly arched. Her lips were full and of a vivid red. Her teeth, like those of most Indians, were beautifully regular and brilliantly white. though tooth-brush had never touched them. They seemed, however, like all Indian teeth, to have been made to est raw flesh; I cannot better describe the appearance of Indian teeth.

Her cheeks and her forehead were touched with the vermillion dye the squaws use for the purpose of personal adornment; for they too, like too many of their white sisters, endeaver to improve upon nature. Her matted hair fell in long elf-locks and inextricable tangles; it was virgin of a comb. She looked like a sav. age edition of a head I have seen among Julian's crayon studies. Her dusky arms were bare. A few brass rings ornamented her wrists. Her dress was composed of two rectangular pieces of a dark and coarse woolen stuff bordered with red:the latter is a favorite color of Indians. These pieces were joined at one end, a place being left open for the head to pass through. A piece of buckskin bound them about her waist. Her feet were small and well formed, but truth compels me to confess that they were thickly incrusted with the yellow mud of the Cienega. The nearest approach to a washing they

ever made was when her path lay acrossa brook which she had to ford. Her hands alas! were covered with dirt and clay, for it was my poor little no heroine's daily labor to dig up the papa, or Navajo potato, with her young fingers. I should have hesitated to lend her my cloak or my shawl if I intended to wear it again. And if I were compelled to don it again after she had worn it I should cause it to do duty for some days as a horsecloth first. This, I have learned from old frontiersmen, from Mexican scouts, gnides, &c., removes the unpleasant consequences of Indian wear. The perfume of the wild red rose was not remarkably agreeable. Judged from a dancing-school point of view, her step was not graceful. Like all Indians and other untutored children of nature, she turned out her heels and turned in her toes .- The United Service.

Costly Costumes A New York dealer in novelties in feather trimmings, etc., told a reporter the

other day: "You know, among the people who make money suddenly, the majority judge everything by what it costs and when get one as a customer I always make all I can. A lady of this sort called on me some time ago. I knew she was a little and more unsocial than Miss Griffiths or from the quizzical point of view. He was fresh with her money, so when she asked me what I would make such and such a garment for I bowed and said \$500. This was \$250 more than it was worth. As I dress in the most eccentric manner, and expected, she demurred, and I immediate-

ly begged her to pay what she wished. I made the garment, sent it home, and received a check for \$400. I made as They won't buy anything unless me and said: 'Mr. - there is going to be a masquerade in Cleveland next month, and I wish to have the handsomest and most original dress there. Can you promise to supply it?" 'I can,' said I. What will be the character you would suggest?' said she. 'I think,' said I, 'that madame-would-look well in a bird of paradise costume.' She gave me the or der, and I made a train dress of the feathers of the red, superb, king, and other famous birds of paradise that cost \$500; that is, it cost her that. I had bought the skins the day before from a man who got them from Mr. Holland at a loss. Between you and me, they cost me \$150. But, after all I came near losing her as a customer. She had a friend, who I imagine was something of a rival, and several days after I received the first order she came in and told me about the same story, and also wanted the best costume. You know what some of the costumes are to be, don't you?" she asked, looking

and a big one, 'this is a retainer that I am not outshone.' You can wager that "What was the costume?" the reporter

sked.

me in the eye. I confessed that I did.

Well,' and here she handed me a bill,

"It was made up entirely of the breast of humming birds, was a rich metal purple, and I don't know how many skins I used in it. But it was considered the prize costume. Of course the other lady came to me in a rage, and the only way I saved my hair was by telling her that her dress cost the most and was the richest and in the best taste. Feather dresses, of course, are not common, as the cost is excessive. The Emperor of Brazil has a robe of state that cost nearly ten thousand dollars, so I have been told. On one side it is made up of the selected feathers of the cock of the rock, and on the other of feathers from the hummer, so rare that there are hardly ten specimens in the United States.

"I occasionally get an order for trogon feathers. They are found in South America, and Mexico, and are of a magnificent green. I made an opera cloak of them for a Mexican lady last winter. We have found a new use for the English sparrows. They are sold for about & cent apiece. The body sells as reed bird and we take the wings, dye them red, yellow and blue, and sell them as South American birds. No one would know the difference.

Aver's Ague Cure should be the companion of all who reside or travel in malarial districts. No family or traveler in such places should be without it, for use as a preventive, and ready for any emergency. It is certain, harmless

WHAT LOVE 18

It's a sort of palpitation, Passionate reverberation, In the vital habitation Of the heart,

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Effervescent osculation-Inexpressible sensation-In continuous rotation Forms a part. A respectful invitation

To a very choice collation. Lovely ride of long duration In his cart. Confidential conversation.

No attempted ostentation, Never ceasing demonstration On his part. Pass'onate reciprocation.

Caromels without cessation. Form in my imagination, Cupid's dart.

Baptizing the Wrong Man.

Stammering or stuttering is one of the most unpleasant things, at times, that a safflicted with almost any other malady and be cured or helped, but a man who datters, though he may at times be free from the habit, never has confidence in his talking utensils. They may run all right for a time, but just as he expects nost from his vocal organs, and wants to io his best, they go back on him, and he issally the best natured man in the world. It seems as though nature picked out the kicking. There is a gentleman living in Press. Maryland who stutters just when he don't want to, but who can talk right along all right when there is nothing particular to be said. If he gets excited or interested and wants to orate, he gets stuck and has time to walk around the block before he gets things to working again. He was out in Iowa recently, and at the hotel where he was stopping, the traveling men were getting up a party one Sunday to go to a town a few miles distant where a camp-meeting was in progress, and where there were to be a number of converts baptized, and they invited our friend the

sutterer to go along.
"Not m-m-much," said he, as he workei at untangling a fish line, while a boy brought in a tomato can full of angle worms. "If I know m-m-my own heart, Idon't go to no k-k-k-camp meeting where they b-b-b-baptise. I at-t t-tended a baptizing scrape once, and my k-k-k-clothes have not got d-d-d-dry yet."

"What was the matter." said a drummer for a Chicago grocery house; "didn't fall in the water did you?"

"N-n n-no," said the stutterer, as he stuffed a wad of paper down on top of the angle worms to keep them from crawling out, "I didn't f-f-f-fall in, but I got in all the s-s-s-same. I was sna-sna-snatched in. If you don't tell any one, I will ttttell von about it."

The boys swore they would never give

t away, and the stutterer went on. "Well about twenty years ago, I was editing a p-p-p paper in Wis-k-k-consin and there was a revival in town all winter, and in the spring they advertised to b-b-b baptize all k-k-k-converts. Everybody went, and I w-w-went down to the k-kk-creek to see them s-s-s-soak. They had presiding elder, a stranger to me, to dd do the baptizing, and when they had dipped a f-f-few, I noticed the elder looked s s-s-sort of tired when he pushed the last woman ashore, and I th-th-thought he wanted to come out of the w-w-water, so I reached out my h-h-hand and he was p-p-pulling me in, when I said, 'elder, don't p-p-p-' and before I could say any m-m-more he said, 'Have no f-f-fear my oung k-k-k-christian friend; and he put his arm around me and was pulling me right in. I wasn't as st-st strong as I am now, and he had a g-g-grip like a prize fighter, and before I knew what he was fout, he was saying, 'I b-b baptize thee in the name of the Father, Son and Holy G-gghost,' and I was as weak as a k-k-cat. I fried to get away from him, and tried to explain that I w w-wasn't the feller, and that had n-n-never been converted; but the naturally pious look on my face b-b-betray. edme, and Istuttered so I couldn't get in a word in time, and he put me under,. As I went down I could see the crowd on the bbank laughing, because they all knew I was b-b bad, and that it was a mistake of the strange preacher. I came up stranging, and the first thing I said was 'Elder, you have made the d-d-darndest mistake of your life," and I went out on the bank and shook myself. You may talk about m-m ministers not joking, but by gracious, shall a-a-always think that presiding Elder knew I was no k-k-christian. It was a picnic for the crowd, and the laugh at me to this day. No, gentlemen, I k-kcan't go to the camp meeting, for I shouldn't feel s-s safe there," and the stut-

Anecedotes of Judge Drummond.

neeting .- Southern Merchant.

Judge Drummond's resignation takes one of the best judges living from the ench. It seems greater to be noted in politics or war, but the man who wins fame on the bench is truly great. There is no sham permissible there. The law proceeds from truth to truth, as the pyramids from stone to stone. Once Matt Carpenter undertook to play fast and loose in an argument before Drummond. the king, whom he appointed his sole He was interrupted: "Mr. Carpenter, you heir. helped to pass this law. A man should be ashamed to quibble over a law of his own making." As Carpenter went out of the court-room, smarting under the rebuke like a whipped school boy, he remarked to a brother lawyer: "Old Tom country has produced. I say it without

Once Carpenter alluded to an attorney Judge Drummond's wrath waxed vocal. Mr. Carpenter, sit down! Do you deaist calling any lawyer in this court 'that man.' If you ever again call a brother attorney in my court 'that man,' you will goes his window.

cease to have the opportunity for such an insult."

In a lawsuit over the Adams estate in bill for \$15,000 and still another a bill for \$5,000 and still another a bill for an equal one gentleman going so far as to open all sum. The estate amounted to but \$32,-000, and the parties in interest were orphan children. Drummond went over the charges, which as judge he must audit. As he went from item to item his dozen forefingers point to the stove. anger increased. It is said by those who were present that no set of men ever received such a Jove-like castigation. 'Gentlemen," he said, "you consider vourselves good lawyers. How much more are your services worth to your clients than mine to the people? You have charged \$25,000 for sixty days' service. Could you not be content each of you to take my pro-rata for the same time? These charges are infamous They are such as men who are scoundrels and thieves at heart would make. This charge of \$15,000 is cut down to \$1,500, man can be afflicted with. A man may those of \$5,000 each to \$500. Repeat such a piece of rapine in this court and I

will disbar every one of you." Judge Drummond, in an overcost shorter than his undercoat, ancient, dilapidated silk hat, broad, heavy, clodhoppering shoes, and pantaloons too short by three inches, was verily a singed cat to strangers. But no man on the founders around, and cannot express his bench in this century has delivered houghts to save himself. A stutterer is clearer, shorter decisions where millions were at stake than he has. His decisions had the virtue and appearance of being falliest fellow as a watch-case to put poor extemporaneous, but were the result of works into, so there won't be any infinite painstaking.—St. Paul Pioneer

Saturday Afternoon Female Dress Parades.

The fair weather of Saturday brought out the ladies in great strength late in the day. Here, as in New York, the whole of Saturday forenoon is taken up n letting out crimps and washing off bran and mare's milk paste which has been laid on the face and neck overnight in order to get a good complexion for Saturday afternoon, when all the world is out in the sun on the popular resorts. Beauty spots and pink. wax beaded mask veils, with a little white lead, do the work, and few ladies look their age, or display the home seen familiar freckles when out in their new velvet costumes on Saturday.

A funny thing happened opposite the bank on Fourth and Olive streets, when a young married man ran against a fair young being in a leaf-brown brocade made Fedora in front and Croizette in the back, her pink cheeks and mischievous brown eves sparkling and glowing under that six-inch piece of spotted veil. The young husband took off his derby with a killing bow, begged a thousand pardons was just about to bring out new mashers' arts to bear on this divine creature, when she burst into a merry laugh and taking his arm said, with a bit of malice:

"Good gracious! Don't you know your own wife, Charley? I was about to catch you flirting, I guess. What rogues vou men are."

He gasped, backed into a plum-colored train, which was viciously switched off the track, and he stared fully two seconds at his own costly bric-a-brac wife in a new dress he had never seen, but which he had that morning paid for, with lumps of sweat on his forehead big as filberts. "Of course, Julia, I knew it was you

all the time: but how strange you look under that pink crape. Hang it, you look ten years younger and too devilish good looking by half. I don't like it, I miss the freckles; I like freckles, that is, on platoons on Saturday."

He was a "no such thing" so far a knowing his wife, you see, but so far as not wanting her in that mass of females showing off like piebald ponies in the circus, he was solid to the backbone. And a thousand other young men agreed with him about this procession on Saturday .-St. Louis Republican.

Killed by Parsimony. M. de Vandille was the most remarka-

ble man in Paris on account of his extreme wealth and avarice. He had been a magistrate at Boulogne. He literally adopted the old maxim that the "seeds of wealth, the half-pence and pence, may be compared to seconds of time, which generate years, centuries, and even eternity itself." In 1735, M. de Vandille possessed upwards of seven hundred thousand pounds, which he had got or multiplied upon the body of a single shilling, from the age of sixteen to the age of seventy two. Having overheated himself one summer's day in carrying home a load of fuel, a fever ensued and he, for the first time in his life, sent for a surgeon to bleed him; but thinking his terms exorbitant he proposed a bargain to a common barber surtering man took his fish pole and angle geon, who undertook a vein for three worms and went down towards the pond, pence a time. "But," said Vandille, while the traveling men went to the camp "how often will it be requisite to bleed?" "Three times," said he. "And what quantity of blood do you propose to take?" 'About eight ounces each time," replied the operator. "That will be ninepence! Too much! Too much!" exclaimed old Vandille. "I have determined to go a cheaper way to work; take the whole quantity at once that you propose to take at three times, and that will save me six pence." This being insisted on, he lost twenty-four ounces of blood, and also, by this unprecedented stretch of parsimony, his life. His vast treasures were left to

The Hot Car Stoves.

"My! how hot it is!" exclaimed a fleshy lady as, entering the car, her eyes fell upon the stove. "What an idea! A fire such a day as this! What in the world Drummond is, the ablest legal mind this are they thinking of?" And she shoves up the window and fans herself like all possessed.

An elderly gentleman next enters. He Opposed to him as "that man." The ex- sits down to read his newspaper, first ression came out several times before glancing at the open window in an offend ed sort of way. As his eyes move around He frothed at the mouth and cried out: from the window to his paper, they fall

upon the stove. "Great Scott!" he mutters. "Do they want to roast a fellow alive?' And up

Each new comer sits down quietly, looks at the stove and then cries, "How hot it is! "What an awful fire they've Milwaukee one of the lawyers put in a got!" "Isn't it ridiculous!" or something of the kind; and each opens a window,

> doors. "Conductor!" cry a dozen voices, as that official makes his appearance, and a

The conductor looks at the cause of all the commotion, its mica window glowing like a furnace seven times hotter than is wont to be heated. He takes off his hat and mons his brow. Then he takes a long poker, and, standing as far away from the stove as possible, throws open the door He falls back to avoid the heat, then steps forward, looks into the empty cylinder, and remarks, with a laugh:

"Sold, by mighty! That boy's gone and painted them winders red!" Instantly the doors are closed, every window comes down with a bang, and a little man in the end seat asks the conductor if he won't please shut the ventila

One Widow and Her Spoons.

There is now residing in Massachusetts a widow past ninety years of age, who tells the following facts of her experience as a widow withwhom the law has dealt. She married young. To furnish her wedding outfit she spun and wove. With the money thus earned she laid in stores of useful things. Silver spoons were among the articles thus bought. By these she set special store, for silver spoons in those days were not found in every house.

It was not long before this young wife

was a widow. Then the law, which had given all she possessed to her husband. now interposed again to see that nothing which belonged to the heirs of the hushand should fall into the hands of the widow. The spoons belonged to the husband; they would go to his heirs. The young widow pleaded for her spoons, and t was finally agreed that if she would pay the money value of them she might have them. Forthwith she began to spin and weave, and with the money so earned she bought back her spoons.

By and by she married a second time, and again the spoons belonged, according to law, to the second husband. In process of time this husband also died. Again his heirs were entitled to the spoons and to much besides. But the taking of these cherished articles gave so keen a hurt that its special pain yet survives. She still tells how, for the third time, she earned the money with which to pay for those spoons. and how they were conceded to her only on her payment of their money value. One of her descendents of the third generation related these facts to me the other day. They are still vivid to the mind of the venerable woman, who dwells on the injustice of the law to woman.

The spoons and the personal property of wife or widow now belong to her, but the husband still has the life-use of the real estate of his wife, and her children often live at great disadvantage, deprived of what is rightly but not legally theirs. - Woman's Journal.

The Uselessness of Profesity.

"Suppose you are given to a habit of profanity," says Prof. Swing; "you enter into conversation with a man who never swears; in other words, a gentleman. By and by you begin to perceive that he is the superior man. Your remarks have a tame, flat, feeble sound to your own ears. Your cheeks begin to burn with a sense my wife-don't you know-and I don't of your friend's excellence. Your pert care about your parading with the other little damns sound rough, and coarse and vulgar, as they are. They begin to drop out of your sentences, ashamed to remain in the company of good, honest, English words, until, as you discover that you are carrying on your part of the conversation without swearing, you feel easier, and your intellectual stature is increased see if I am not right.

> "But you will rip out some time; oh, yes, in some way you will. I know some good men-some of the best in the world -who will 'confound it,' and in New England even a deacon has been known, under a terrible strain, to 'condemn it.' But, as a rule, my son, don't do it. It isn't an evidence of smartness or worldly wisdom. Any feol can swear. And a great many fools do. Ah, my son! Ah, if I could only gather up all the useless, uncalled-for, ineffective swears I have dropped along the pathway of my life. I know I would remove stumbling-blocks from many inexperienced feet, and my own heart would be lighter by a ton than it is to-day. But if you are going to be a fool just because other men have been. oh, my son, my son, what an awful, what a colossal, what a hopeless fool you will

Laughing Gas in a Tunnel.

The great Sierra tunnel at Tioga, Cal., has developed the presence in the indu. rated mudstone silicious limestones and arenaceous shales of Tioga Hill of protoxide of nitrogen, the exhilarating gas known as "laughing gas," with traces also of the nitrates commonly associated with several of the metals, As is well known, the inhalation of protoxide of nitrogen produces exhilaration to intoxication, an irresistible impulse to muscular exertion, insensibility to pain, and develops the characteristic propensities of the individual to a striking degree. Air is forced into the great Sierra tunnel through wooden boxes, and the distance, leakage, and friction being great the supply was inadequate, and hence the accumulation of this nitrous gas at the header, the inhalation of which had the characteristic effect upon those working there, as soon as one of them got an overdose.

Bill Harrington, amuscular miner, who had been talking of going below to meet Sullivan on the boards, was brought out fighting, and it took four men to hold him until he returned to consciousness in

the open air. Redtingshafer, the snow shoe mail car rier, went in and got a dose, and when brought out, seized a couple of bars of iron, lashed them to his feet with wire, leaped over the dump, and went sailing down the mountain over the snow.

VARIETIES.

A FAMOUS tenor was recently invited by a distinguished lady, not a million miles from Boston, to dine with her, and accepted the invitation. Soon after his arrival at the house one of his friends intimated that their hostess the ventilators, while another opens both intended asking him to sing after dinner. He approached the piano under the pretext of examining some rare old pictures that hung near it, and, in the course of his inspection, he contrived, unobserved, to lock the piano and to abstract the key. Soon after dinner, the guests having returned to the drawing-room, the hostess approached him and begged him to sing. "Most willingly," responded the tenor. She attempted to open the plano and was surprised to find it locked. Search was made in all directions for the key, but in vain. Then came a proposition to break the lock, but to this the hostess would not consent, as the case of the instrument was a very elegant one, and she did not care to have it injured. So the evening passed off without music. When the great tenor went away he let the key fall on the floor of the ante-room, where it was discovered the next morning, greatly to the amazement of the hostess, who was unable to solve the mystery of its getting there.

> A BULL who had been roaming around the country for several years, tossing up every object he could get his horns under, one day met bear, and said:

"See here, stranger, why can't you and I live on better terms? " How?"

"Why, let us travel together and whack up the profits. You don't seem to be such a bad fellow, and I know there's nothing mean about

"My dear sir," softly replied the bear, as he brushed a fly off his nose, "did we enter into partnership there would be no profits. As it is, a toss is followed by a squeeze and vice versa. Did we both attack the same victim at nce we should certainly quarrel and give him chance to escape."

"That's so-that's so," mused the bull, and he lifted Wabash a point and bellowed to the bear to look out for a tumble.- Wall Street

"WHAT a vulgar set those Simpsons are! said a New York young woman to her mother. 'I declare I am almost tempted to cut their acquaintance entirely."

"What have they been a-doing of?" asked the mother with fashionable languor. "You remember Jackson-Mary Jackson

who used to work for us? She was employed n some capacity in the kitchen, I think." "Yes, I remember the girl very well, and a nice young woman she was, too. Always neat and respectful-"

"Yes, she was an excellent servant. She is now employed by the Simpsons, and, mother what do you suppose they call her?" "Call her?" repeated the mother; they call her Jackson, of course."

"No, they do not," and here the young lady's lip curled scornfully; "they call her Mary."

In a recent English magazine there is pretty story of Harriet Martineau's lawn at Am bleside. She could get no turf for love or money; but one morning she found a cart-load of turf lying on the gravel, which had been pitchforked over the wall. On a bit of paper pinned to a slab of the turf was scrawled:

"To Harriet Martineau, from a lover of her Forest and Game-Law Tales.'-A Poacher. Archbishop Whately, who hated Miss Mar tineau, happened to be a guest at Dr. Arnold's house at Loughrigg at the time. When he heard the story he shook his head. He was asked whether he doubted the genuineness of the letter. "Doubt it? Of course I doubt it," was his

unswer: "the woman wrote it herself.

In his Sunday morning prayer a Wisconsin minister prayed the Lord that such of his congregation as were speculating in wheat might be brought to a realizing sense of their in iquity by losing heavily. During the next week wheat dropped nine cents per bushel, and 23 members of the congregation had such cold feet that they couldn't stand still. The week after that, there was a meeting of the congre ration to see shout raising the n ary, and the result of the meeting was to cut it down from \$1,500 per annum to \$800. As one of the kickers answered in explanation:

"We had them Milwaukee chaps right by the short hair, and this feller had to jump in and request the Lord to knock us endways. If by a foot. Just observe this, my boy, and he wants more than \$800 a year, let him buy lottery tickets and pray for 'em to hit."

> A Young politician was walking down the treet wearing a smile broad enough to be een from behind.

"What makes you so happy?" asked a friend.

" Maud and I are to be married."

"You've popped the question, then?"

"And she accepted!" No: she declined squarely and fairly " "Then why do you say you are going to

narry her?" "Humph! Don't you suppose I am politician enough to know what a declination means She's a candidate, and I'll bet dollars to dimes

A GENEROUS MAN .- A Chinaman, who had married a white woman, applied to the police judge the other day for a divorce.

on it. They all are when they decline.'

'Don't like the white woman," he said by eans of an interpreter. "What objection have you to her?" asked

the judge.

"What has she done?" "Nothing, and that's why I don't want her. Want the wife to work. No work, no wife. N work, no eat. You may have her." The judge refused the generous offer, and

the discontented Celestial carried his com-

plaint to a higher court. Puggles is greatly mashed on a young girl from the East who is visiting friends here, says the Evansville Argus. The other day he took her out for a drive and they passed a place where an old farmer was carting straw

from a stack and scattering it over his field to enrich it. "What is that he is doing?" said she. "Oh, he's putting out straw in his field,"

eplied Puggles. "Ah, me. So he's planting straw, is he? And in a few day's he'll raise these dear, de lightful strawberries that you have in the

Down in Kentucky, the other day, they had the floral umbrella all ready for the use of a couple who were to have been married, when at the last moment the groom refused to stand under it. It appears that the young man had heard that the bride's father had declared that his prospective son-in law had not sense enough to come in out of the rain, and considering the floral umbrella the old man's fling at him, he

There is much wisdom in this quaint Italian proverb: A man may become so good that he is good for nothing.

Chaff.

In an absorbing business-Blotting-paper

"Throw physic to the dogs." What's the good? They won't take it.

A farmer is not the rudder of the earth, though he may be a tiller of the soil. Politicians who wear shirts buttoned behind have nodifficulty in showing a united front.

Man owes his fall to Eve and the apple, but Noah and the pairs saved him from annihila-"The oldest inhabitant is usually a says an exchange. But it needn't be so if women would only stand up to their ages.

"No, indeed!" exclaimed Mrs. Podsnap, energetically, "I don't believe in the extension of woman's suffrage at all—she suffers enough now."

"Why, John," said his mother, as she caught him stealing her cake, "I am surprised." "So am I," was the reply, "for I didn't know you were at home." were at home."

"How nicely this corn pops," said a young man who was sitting with his sweetheart be-fore the fire. "Yes," she responded demurely, "it's got over being green."

"You s-see," said Blooms to his sweetheart, in describing how he stepped on a lady's train and tore it, "I l-lost my head, you know!" "Did you miss it much?" she cruelly queried.

A young man is far on the road to evil when he loses faith in woman. During the form-ative period of character she is, of all earthly influences, the most potent in making or mar-rying him.

A young man or a young woman in love is as blind as a bat, and the beloved object might be as full of faults as Platte Valley is of toads without the one who is principally interested ever finding it out. No,my son, do not laugh at a young woman

because she cannot throw a stone with accu-racy. When you shall have married her, you may find that her awkwardness in propelling missiles is her chief charm.

A cablegram reports that "Canon Warren has been sued for breach of promise by a young lady, and the letters abound in osculation." She has evidently been seeking the bubble reputation at the Canon's mouth."

Teacher—"Suppose you have two sticks of candy and your big brother gives you two more, how many would you have then?" Little boy (shaking his head)—"You don't know him; he ain't that kind of a boy."

A boy was milking a cow in Dodgeville, N. Y., recently, when lightning struck the cow. The boy unaware of the cause of the blow, was heard to exclaim: "Ah! ha! your tail hit yoursel' that time instead of me."

"I wonder if there will be any dudes in Heaven?" said a miss the other day, to a companion. "If there are they won't part their hair in the middle," was the reply. "Why not?" "Because there is no parting there." As a bank president started home the other

As a bank president started home the other evening, he missed a street-car by about half a second. "Great Scott!" he exclaimed, "another won't be along for four minutes, and in these troublesome times if I am a second late my wife will imagine that I have defaulted and

A poet asks in a few simple verses: "Who will plant flowers on my grave?" We can't give names, but we can assure him that if we had published the lines, every subscriber to this valuable journal would feel it incumbent work him to set as competitive from plant. upon him to act as a committee of one on plant

There is a statue of Henry Clay in the Capitol Square at Richmond, Va. Two colored girls were promenading the square one afternoon, when one was overheard to say to the other: "Dat's Clay." "Who you trying to fool? Dat's marbul; and you knows it!" replied her indignant friend. The thirty Mahomedans traveling with Fore

The thirty Manomedans traveling with role paugh's show five times each day plously kneel, turn their faces toward the east, and repeat a prayer. We should think it would be necessary for a man traveling with a circus to pray at least five times a day if he wished to retain but criting to religion. his grip on religion. Mionie C. Ballard, in a poem, says: "I held

my new love in my arms, caressed it, and mur-mured low. While my old love, dead in its winding sheet, lay cold in the driving snow." A captious critic thinks she might have taken the trouble to bury her first husband, anyhov instead of dumping him in a snow-bank. "Pa, asked the small boy of the family

"why do they have cowcatchers on engines?"
"Because, my son," replied pa, "because—the fact is they have them in order to catch the stock when they want to water it." Thus doth the ignorant parent have recourse to levity when the small boy asketh a hard question."

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or picture, can be more distressful than the sharp, severe, shooting pains daily and nightly endured by those who are martyrs to that most terrible terment, Neuralgia. To get rid of this martyrdom is the first business of all who suffer.

ATHLOPHOROS regenerates painful nerves, and drives out the horrors of Neuralgia. ATHLOPHOROS gives health to Rheumatic sufferers whom the most skillful physician have not been able to heal.

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ATHLOPHOROS is pronounced by all who have tried it an infallible specific for these obstinate and painful diseases. Read the testimony of one of the sufferers. David Little, Sum-

ner, Benner Co., Iowa, writes: "I am past 77 years of age, have had the Rheumatism three years and eight months; lost one-third of my weight; could not walk, but shuffled along on crutches; could not sleep; nerves shattered, no strength in my hands, wrists, knees or feet. But thanks be to God for your great discovery! The medicine arrived Saturday night. I took a does Sunday morning, felt it all over me, and kept on with it. Monday morning I got up and dressed myself, and walked out into the kitchen without the sid of crutch or cane, and wished them all a happy New Year. I rest well nights, am gaining in strength, and once more enjoy life. Wish I could put ATHLOPHOROS in the hands of every sufferer from this terrible disease."

If you cannot get ATHLOPHOROS of your druggist, we will send it express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us as directed.

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ATTENTION, SMOKERS!

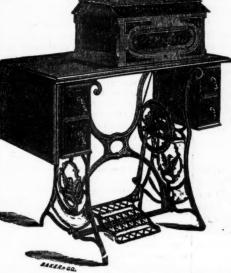
All contestants for the 25 premiums aggregating above amount, offered by Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co., must observe the following conditions on which the premiums are to be awarded: All bags must bear our original Bull Durham label, U. S. Revenue Stamp, and Caution Notice. The bags must be done up securely in a package with name and address of sender, and number of bags contained plainly marked on the outside. Charges must be prepaid. Contest closes November 30th. All packages should be forwarded December 1st, and must reach us at Durham not later than December 1st. No matter where you reside, send your package, advise us by mail that you have done so, and state the number of bags sent. Names of successful contestants, with number of bags returned, will be published, Dec. 22, in Boston, Herald; Philadelphia, Times; Durham, N. C., Tobacco Plant; New Orleans, Times-Democrat; Cincinnati, Enquirer: Chicago, Daily News; San Francisco, Chronicle. Address, Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co., Every genuine package has picture of Bull,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE IMPROVED SINGER SEWING MACHINE!

The "Michigan Farmer" One Year and a Machine For Only \$18.00!



We have made arrangements We have made arrangements to have manufactured for us a large number of one of the best Sewing Machines ever in use, which we shall sell at about one-third usual prices. Each machine will be nicely finished with a Box Cover, a Drop Leaf Table, and Four Drawers, and will contain a full set of the Table, and Four Drawers, and will contain a full set of the latest improved attachments. This illustration is an exact representation of the Machine

representation of the Machine we send out.

The cut below represents the "Head" or machine part of the Sewing Machine. All parts are made to gauge exactly, and are constructed of the very finest and best material. It is strong, light, simple and durable. Does to perfection all kinds of sewing and ornamental work that can be done on any machine.

and ornamental work that can be done on any machine. Each machine is thoroughly well made and fitted with the utmost nicety and exactness, and no machine is permitted by the inspectors to go out of the

shop until it has been fully tested and proven to do perfect work, andrun light and with as little noise as possible. This machine has a very important improvement in a Loose Balance Wheel, so constructed as to permit winding bobbins without removing the work from the machine.

The LOOSE BALANCE WHEEL is actuated by a solid bolt passing through a collar securely pinned to the shaft outside of the balance wheel, which bolt is firmly held to position by a strong spiral spring. When a bobbin is to be wound, the bolt bin is to be wound, the bolt is pulled out far enough to release the balance wheel and turned slightly to the right or left, where it is held by a stop-pin until the bobbin is filled. Where the machine is lightly to be meddled.



bin is filed. Where the ma-chine is liable to be meddled with by children, the bolt can be left out of the wheel when not in use, so that it can not be operated by the treadle. The Thread Eyelet and the Needle Clamp are made Self-Threading, which is a

great convenience to the operator.

THE BALANCE WHEEL is hands omely finished and nickle plated.

The IMPROVED TENSION and THREAD LIBERATOR combined adds reatly to the value of this machine

ALL THE STANDS HAVE

The New Driving Wheel. This Driving Wheel is the invention of John D. Lawess, secured by patent, dated Feb. 7, 1882, and is claimed to be the best device yet invented, being the simplest, easiest running, and most convenient of the many that have been tried. It can be easily adjusted and all wear taken up by turning the cone-pointed screw. It is the only device operating on a center that does not interfere with other patents. Dealers who wish to self these machines will appreciate this fact

machines will appreciate this fact.

The Stands have rollers in legs and the Band Wheels The Stands nave rollers in legs and the Band wheels are hung upon self-oiling adjustable journals. Each stand is run up by steam power after it is set up until it runs very light and smoothly.

We have selected this style and finish of machine as being the most desirable for family use.

We furnish the Machine complete as shown in above the adjusting attachments.

one Foot Hemmer or Friller, one package Needles, six Bobbins, Screw Driver, Can of Oil, Extra Check Spring extra Throat Plate, Gauge Screw, Wrench, Instructions

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.

Each Machine is Guaranteed as represented and to give satisfaction, or it may be returned and money refunded. Address all orders to JOHNSTONE & CIBBONS, Publishers MICHIGAN FARMER

44 Larned St., West, Detroit, Mich. WORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage made MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage made by Edward Call to George Moore, dated November 29th, A. D. 1881, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Wayne, in the State of Michigan, on the 30th day of November A. D. 1881, in Liber 188 of Mortgages, on page 27, by the nonpayment of moneys due thereon, and on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice two hundred and seventy ty dollars and sixty cents (\$270 60), and no suit or proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the amount secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, notice is therefore hereby given that on, the 17th day of August, A. D. 1884, at 12 o'clock hoon, there will be sold at the westerly front door of the City Hall, in the City of Detroit, in the County of Wayne and State of Michigan (said City Hall being the building in which the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is held) at public vendue to the highest bidder, the gan (said City Hall being the bunding in the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is held) at public vendue to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount now due as aforesaid, with the interest thereon, and the costs and expenses allowed by law, said premises being situate in the township of Dearborn, County of Wayne and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows, to wit: Being nine acres of land off of the north side of the south half (½) of the northeast quarter (½) of the southeast quarter (½) of section thirty-one

DETROIT, April 19th, 1884. DETROIT, April 19th, 1884.

GEORGE MOORE, Mortgagee.
EDWARD MINOCK, Attorney for Mortgagee.

EDWARD MINOCK, Attorney for Mortgagee.

TATE OF MICHIGAN.—County of Wayne. In the matter of the estate of Bridget Nash, deceased. Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned Edward McGinnis, executor of the estate of said Bridget Nash, deceased, by the Hon. Edgar O. Durfee, Judge of Probate for the County of Wayne, on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1884, there will be sold at public vendue to the highest bidder at the westerly entrance to the City Hall in the City of Detroit, County and State aforesaid, on Tuesday, the 19th day of August, A. D. 1884, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described real estate, to wit: That part of lot number nineteen (19) of Bradford Smith's subdivision of out lot number five (5) of private claim number seven hundred and twenty-seven (727) commencing at a point on the westerly side of Maybury Avenue twenty-six (26) feet and eight (8) inches southerly from the northeast corner of said lot number a intereen (19) and running thence northerly along the westerly side of Maybury Avenue to the northeast corner aforesaid, thence westerly along the northerly line of said lot to the norther versus of said lot to the norther versus in each said to the norther versus of said lot to the norther versus of s along the northerly find of said lot to the northerly meet corner thereof, thence southerly along the rear line of said lot twenty-three (23) feet and four inches and thence to the place of beginning, being the northerly part of said lot number nineteen (19) and being situate on the westerly side of Maybury Avenue, between Butternut and Ash Streets, in the City of Detroit, Wayne County and State of Michigan.

State of Michigan.

EDWARD McGINNIS, Executor.

ROBERT LAIDLAW, Attorney for Executor.

CTATE OF MICHIGAN.—The Superior Court of Detroit. In Chancery.
At a session of the Superior Court of Detroit held at the Court Room in the City of Detroit on the 16th day of June A. D. 1884. Present, Hon. J. Logan Chipman, Judge of said Court.
Emma Rossbach, Complainant, vs. Jacob Rossbach, defendant.
It satisfactorily appearing by affidavit of Rmma Rossbach, the Complainant in the above entitled cause, that the above named defendant is not a resident of this State, and on motion of William Look, Solicitor and of Counsel for said Complainant, it is ordered that the said Defendant do appear and answer the bill of complaint de din this cause within four months from date of this order.

J. LOGAN CHIPMAN,
Judge of said Court.
WILLIAM LOOK,
Complainant's Solicitor and of Counsel.

WILLIAM LOOK, jew Complainant's Solicitor and of Counsel.

Complainant's Solicitor and of Connect.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition has been this day filed by the undersigned with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne, State of Michigan, praying for the vacation of a portion of the plat of Garrison's subdivision of lots six (6), seven (7) and eight (8) of the Military Reserve, Dearborn, Wayne County, Michigan, and that an application founded on said petition will be made to such Court on the 11th day of August, A. D. 1884, for an order vacating all that portion of Beeson Avenue lying north of the southerly line of lots four (4) and five (5) in block six (6), and also vacating a portion of an alley lying between lots four (4) and five (5) and lot six (6) in said block six (6), as shown on said plat.

MARGARET A. RUSSELL.

Dated July 8th, A. D. 1884, 121

HENRY A. HAIGH, Attorney for Petitioners.



MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.

Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the fourth day of February, A. D. 1870, executed by Leopold Niedling and Henriette Niedling, his wife, of the City of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, to John Helpzmann, of the township of Plymouth, Wayne County, Mich, and recorded on the ninth day of March, A. D. 1870, at 3½ o'clock, P. M. in liber 68 of mortgages, on page 371, in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan; which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said John Heinzmann on the second cay of May. A. D. 1870, to Joseph Perrien, of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, and said assignment recorded in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan, and said assignment recorded in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan, and said assignment recorded in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan, and said assignment second cay of May, 1870, at two o'clock, P. M., in liber six of assignments on page 83; and there being claimed to be due at the date hereof, the sum of sixteen hundred and on page 83; and there being claimed to be due at the date hereof, the sum of sixteen hundred and law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof; Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, I will sell at public anction or vendue to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, THE SIXTEKENTH DAY OF AUGUST 1884, axeleven o'clock in the forencon of the said day at the east front door of the Cirk Hell The. anction or vendue to the highest bidder, on SAT-URDAY, THE SIXTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST 1884, akeleven o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, at the east front door of the City Hall, Detroit, that being the building wherein the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is held, the premises in said mortgage mentioned and described as all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the township of Plymouth aforesaid, and commencing at a stake situated on the southern boundary line of the east half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-six (28) five (5) chains and one link easterly from the southwest corner of said east half, and running thence easterly and along the southern boundary line of said east half four chains and thirty-eight links to a stake, thence north thirty-five and three-fourth degrees west, eight chains and forty-two links to the center of the highway, thence south sifty-four and one-fourth degrees west and along the center of the highway, one (i) chain and fifty-six links to a stake, thence south sixteen and one-half degrees east and along the eastern boundary line of land owned by Lewis H. Bennett to the place of the beginning, containing two acres of land, be the same more or less; excepting a piece of land heretofore. and along the eastern outdary line of hand own ed by Lewis H. Bennett to the place of the be-ginning, containing two acres of land, be the same more or less; excepting a piece of land heretofora-sold to Godlet Bodle described as follows: Com-mencing at a stake on the southern boundary line at the east half of northwest quarter of section at the east half of northwest quarter of section twenty six, nine chains and thirty-nine links east from the southwest corner of said east half of the northwest quarter of section twenty six, thence north thirty-four and three-fourth degrees, west eight chains and forty-two-links to the center of the highway, thence southerly forty-two feet, thence south sixteen and one-half degrees east and parallel with the eastern boundary line of land owned by Lewis H. Bennett, to the north line of the east half of northwest quarter of section twentysix thence eastaply fortxthe north line of the east half of northwest dual-ter of section twenty-six, thence easterly forty-two feet to the place of the beginning, to satisfy the amount due at the date hereof, the interest accraing, the costs and expenses allowed by law, besides an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars (325) in said mortgage provided for in case of a fore-closure

closure.
Dated Detroit, this thirteenth day of May, A.
D. 1884. JOSEPH PERRIEN.

Dated Detroit, this thirteenth day of May, A. D. 1884.

JOSEPH KUHN,
Assignee of Mortgagee.
Attorney for Mortgagee.
Mortgage made and executed on the thirtieth day of November A. D. 1877 by Friedrick Klatic and Margaretta Klatte, his wife, of Wayne County Michigan to Collins B. Hubbard, of same County Michigan to Collins B. Hubbard, of same County Michigan, on December 24th, 1877, in Liber 138 of Deeds, on page 303. And whereas the amount claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of two thousand one hundred and eight dollars and thirty-six county has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof:

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the easterly front door of the City Hall, of the City of Detroit (that being the building in which the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is held) on the twenty-seventh day of August 1884, at 12 o'clock noon. Said premises are described as follows: All that parcel of land situated in the township of Greenfield, Wayne County, Michigan, known as the east half of thes outhwest quarter of section (CULINS B. HUBBARD, HENRY A. HAIGH, Mortgagee.

HENRY A. HAIGH, Mortgagee, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Detroit, May 27, 1984

FARMS, MINNESOTA, Less than Railroad Prices. On Long Time. Send for lists and Prices. GRAVES & VINTON, St. Paul, Minn 1918-131 (Continued from first page)

6th Duke of Hillsdale. This herd with the large number, and the limited space at our disposal, cannot be traced individually; they are unusually well bred, from families of reputation and acknowledged merit. The sales in the last year from this herd have been satisfactory in price, mostly out of the State, and have had the merit of pleasing in each instance. The bulls, too, have all been sold, and outside of the State, adding largely to its reputation for stock growing. The improved Yorkshire hogs that are bred on this farm are daisies, are getting quite famous, and trace to stock purchased from Burpee, of Philadelphia. Some of the brood sows are very fine. Sales fro m this herd have been made in Illinois and Missouri, besides in Michigan. The farm and the stock on it are a credit to their owners.

James Thorburn has 140 acres in his farm, no thoroughbred stock, but a large flock of high grade Merinos that clip ten to eleven pounds of fine staple white fleeced wool, on which he uses registered

Our last call and few moments' visit was made with William Somerville, who cheerfully renewed his allegiance to the FARMER, and sho wed us around his 170 acre farm. He has been breeding Shorthorns for years, although his herd is reduced to few in number at present, owing to sales. His Sir Rosamond (vol 24), was bred by J. S. Latimer, of Abington, Ill., is three years old, was got by 6th Duke of Sharon 29364, out of Rosamond 11th, by Fidget's Oxford 12th (27351), running to imp. Ro samond, by Quarrington (10671); Lady Valentine is three years old, bred on farm, got by Challenger 28813, out of Venus 3rd, by 17th Duke of Airdrie 6629, tracing to imp. Lady Valentine, by Harbinger (10297); Lady Valentine 2nd was also bred on farm, was got by Peri's Oxford 44536, out of Lady Valentine, (both are now bred to 7th Duke of Cambridge); Lady Value 3rd, a calf, was got by 7th Duke of Cambridge, out of Lady Valentine. The horses here are well bred, particularly the grade Percher ons got by Mark Antony. The herd of Yorkshire hogs was started from that of J. C. Thorburn & Son. The general appearance of this farm and stock is very ON THE WING.

POLAR EXPEDITIONS.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

The closing scene of the last Arctic expedition farce elicited some just and sensible comments in the columns of the last FARMER. In regard to this last sacrifice to the moloch of science, a reader would like to add a few words of comment. Science is a great institution, especially in those days of government swindles, but the greatest part of the science required is in getting the money out of the government treasury. A member of Congress must have some infinence; it don't matter whether he hunts up the man of science, or the man of science hunts him up, if they can get two hundred thousand dollars, they can divide it all the same. Almost any man of straw will do to send out, and there are plenty of men ready to go if they can only get the money. As before stated, it takes some science down at Washington to get the money appropriated, and as all past efforts in that direction have been successful, there is no reason to doubt but that the game will be repeated before many years.

OLD GENESEE

The British Grain Trade.

week says:

"The weather last week, owing to heavy thunder storms and cold nights, was detrimental to the wheat crop generally; nevertheless, there are some splendid fields of wheat which show the finest form of appearances still in favor of an average yield. Sales of English wheat the past week amount to 27,495 quarters at 37s 1d. against 28,735 quarters at 42s 1d the corresponding week last year. Foreign trade is stagnant and prices unchanged In the off coast trade there is little doing; eight cargoes arrived during the; week five car-goes sold; six were withdrawn, nine re mained; sixteen cargoes are due. Broken weather imparted steadiness to the trade in flour and it was less depressed. Barley is quiet and steady. Maize, especially American, is firmer. Oats are dull and weaker.

THE drouth still continues in New South Wales, and the result on the flocks in that country is shown by the large exports of sheepskins. The losses are estimated at 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 sheep, but until the sheep pass through the drafting vards at shearing time is only a matter of conjecture. A large deficit is. however, looked for, and the drought will also injure the quality of the wool. The Queenslander, in referring to the drouth and its effects upon the live stock

interests of that country, says: "Flocks are being decimated, and the owners in many instances driven to the last stage of desperation. Ruin is staring many squatters in the face as a conse quence of the unprecedented drouth, flocks which previously were counted by thousands being now less than as many hundreds. As may be supposed, a change is anxiously looked for, but hope has been so often deferred already that the hearts of most people are sick. What has made the matter all the worse and the harder to bear is the fact that relief was nowhere in many instances owners refrained from doing so, anticipating the desired change, until the stock became too weak to travel and nothing could be done. Stock owners in the coast district may be congratulated on their prospects, rain having fal-len there copiously in most places during

roughly estimated to equal five laborers, one ox to three laborers, and the work of a woman about two-thirds that of a man.

one ox to three laborers, and the work of a man.

one ox to three laborers, and the work of a man.

opened up nere on Saturday in a very quiet way.

Most of the wholesale dealers had got their supply from the west, and this cut off the greater vious week. Shipments 14,093. The cattle market

In Summere when the Leves be Grene. Every denizen of the heated and dusty town longs for the leafy shades, the rippling brookside, or lordly lake or river, mountain crag or ocean surf-anywhere, in fact, for Heaven's cool and untainted breezes, rest from engrossing cares of business, recreation in a larger than ordinary sense. Wandering through green lanes, treading forest solitudes, following the stream with rod and line, climbing granite peaks, drinking in the salty ozone of the ses breeze, he comes back to his desk a browner and healthier, a happier and a better man.

To direct his footsteps in the best and mos expeditious manner to some of the finest and most picturesque scenery en the American continent is the object of two handsomely ilustrated and printed folders recently issued by G. W. Ruggles, General Passenger Agent of the Michigan Central. If he desires to see the best and the most charming as well as most varied scenes, in the least time and at the least expense, and in the most comfortable manner, and to avoid all possible delays and nnoyances, he will write to Mr. Ruggles, at Chicago, for these folders. In them he will find excellent maps and bird's eye views, with excellent descriptions of Mackinac Island, Niagara Falls, the Thousand Islands and Rapids of the St. Lawrence, the White Mountains, the wonderful Muskoka Lake Region, and other delightful summering places, with time cards showing how to reach them. The equipment of the Michigan Central and its connecting roads is unrivalled and neither pains nor expense have been spared to bring every modern achievement of science to increase the comfort and the safety of the trav eler and facilitate his journeying.

Peterinary Department

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, late of Philadeiphia, Pa., author of "The Horse and its Diseases," "Cattle and their Diseases," "Sheep, Swins and Poultry," "Horse Training Made Easy," etc. Professional advice through the columns of this journal to regular subscribers free. Parties desiring information will be required to send their full name and address to the office of the FARMEN. No questions will be answered by mail unless accompanied by a fee of one dollar. In order that correct information may be given the symptoms should be accurately described, how long standing, together with color and age of animal, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. Private address, 201 First Street, Dstroit.

Complicated Injuries in a Mare.

DANSVILLE, Mich , July 24, 1884 Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR.—Being a subscriber of you most valuable paper and noticing the valuable information to be derived from your department, I take hope in the thought that you may be able to give me information which will save a valuable young mare of two years. About six weeks ago she got badly mired in a hole in the pasture; she struggled till she released herself, but afterward seemed to be entirely unstrung and kept growing worse for two weeks, when I first learned of the condition she was in. At this time it was hard for her to get up or down. I immediately fomented her back and gave her medicine for the blood, rub bed and washed her legs in smart weed now she seems to get no better or no worse, is hearty and has always been so; worse, is hearty and has always been so, when she walks or trots she staggers or reels; runs naturally. Some doctors here call it weakness of joints, and others paralysis of muscles. Please give me your advice and remedy. SUBSCRIBER.

Answer.—The injuries in your young mare are evidently of a complicated character, which to properly understand and prescribe intelligently for would require a personal examination of the animal in question. The doctors who have had that privilege fail to agree. How much more difficult is it for us without such advantage to diagnose the trouble, imperfectly described. That the animal has been dried beef and tallow are quiet and unchangedbadly injured is very evident in its limbs, and probably internally as well. At this late day it is doubtful even with the animal before us for examination, if we could recommend any treatment with a view to permanent cure. If one of your The Mark Lane Express, in its review doctors will explain the present condition of the British grain trade for the past of the animal (as doctors only can in such cases), and the treatment resorted to, we the Michigan Avenue scales for the past week: will give our opinion, and make such suggestions as circumstances may dic-

Tympanitis, Hoove or Blown.

tate.

Sr. Louis, Mich, July 21, 1884. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Will you please give me some informa tion through your paper in regard to clover bloat in slicep. I have read in the FARMER both preventatives and cures for cattle, such as gag and water remedies, but I do not remember having seen anything in regard to sheep. I cut a field of clover two weeks ago, and for a week or more was very careful in letting my sheep on it. To-day I turned them on about eleven o'clock, after the dew was all off. About noon they came up and drank at the trough in the barnyard, and at two o'clock I found one of my best ewes dead. Last year I let them run on clover all the fall, and never had any difficulty. What I want to know is when it will be safe, or if there is a preventative for sheep. I had dry straw and hay in the field.

Answer.-Tympanitis, hoove or blown in sheep as in other farm stock, is due to unnatural distention of the rumen or paunch, in consequence of the animal eating greedily when first turned from a poor to a luxuriant pasture, resulting in engorgment of the rumen. When the distention is great, the blood is prevented from circulating in the vessels of the rumen. The diaphragm is mechanically obstructed from making its ordinary contractions; respiration becomes difficult in consequence; and the peristaltic (vermicular) motion of the bowels ceases, In this condition the combined heat and moisture favor fermentation, generating to be obtained by traveling the stock, and large quantities of gas, which unless speedily neutralized terminates in death. Prevention: Place common salt where the animals have free access to it; do not allow the sheep to run too long in a new pasture of rank growth, either in grass or clover; allow little or no the last two months; grass and water are in consequence abundant and stock in good order."

grass or clover; allow little or no water immediately after coming up from such pasture. Treatment: Speedy resuch pasture. Treatment: Speedy relief may be given by passing a trocar in A CALCULATION made, establishes the the most protuberent point of the swellfollowing: that during the process of ing, on the left side, a little below the fattening, a sheep consumes a daily hip bone. The gas will rapidly escape ration equal to 31 per cent of its weight, through the tube, giving speedy relief. an ex four to five per cent. Further: an ox This disease runs its course rapidly, reweighing 8 cwts. yields 51 tons of manure, quiring prompt and energetic, but not equal to half the quantity of three horses, heroic treatment to save the animal's or 15 sheep. In France, one horse is life Every owner of stock would consult his interest by having proper reme-

lost in securing professional services is of ten fatal to the life of the animal. To meet this emergency, Prof. R. Jennings offers to farmers and others interested in live stock, his colic mixture for horses, cattle and sheep, put up in 12 ounce bottles, containing eight doses for horses and cattle, and sixteen doses for sheep. It will cure in sheep colic, hoove, diarrheea and dysentery when given according to directions. Price, \$1.00 per bottle.

COMMERCIAL.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

Deepore. July 29, 1884. Flour.-Receipts for the past week, 1,271 bbls. against 2,705 the previous week, and 1,681 bbls. for rresponding week last year. Shipments, 657 bbls. Market inactive. Receipts are very light, millers curtailing production. Prices unchange and trading confined largely to home wants. Quotations yesterday were as follows:

 Michigan white wheat, choice
 \$4 60
 \$6 75

 Michigan white wheat, roller process 5 00
 \$6 525

 Michigan white wheat, patents
 6 00
 \$6 25

 Minnesotas, bakers
 5 75
 \$6 75

 Minnesotas, patents
 3 75
 \$6 85

 Rye
 3 75
 \$6 88

Wheat .- The market has opened with a firm feeling in cash wheat, which is scarce and in demand. Prices were advanced on all grades, No. 1 white being especially strong. Closing prices on spot were as follows: No. 1 white, \$1 02; No. 2 do., 89c; No. 2 red, 91c; Michigan red, 9114c; No. 2 red, new, 911/2c. In futures value sclosed at the following range: July, \$1 01%; August, 94c; September, 941/c; October, 941/4c.

Corn .- Market firm and higher. No. 2 is selling at 58c per bu., and for September delivery t 56c. Rejected is offered at 54c, with no takers. Oats.-White oats are higher, and No. 2 whit have sold up to 39c. No. 2 mixed are quoted at

341/2@35c. Feed.-Very quiet. Bran could be sol 1 at \$12 50 @13; coarse middlings would bring about \$13 00@ 13 50, and fine do \$15@16. Corn meal is quiet at about \$22 for coarse and \$27 for fine.

Beans .- Quiet and steady. Pickers are quoting t \$2 30@2 35 for their best steck. Butter-The market is dull and weak; good

fresh packed will bring about 16@17c, with 16c the price paid for most of the receipts. Good creamery is firm at 20@22c per lb. Cheese.-Market weak and dull, and prices are lower. Receipts are quite large. Full crean State ranges from 9@9½c per lb. with sales as low

s 82816c. Part skims are selling at 627c. Eggs .- Market quiet and steady at 16@1616c Dried Apples .- Dried apples are dull at 6c D. Evaporated fruit is worth 12@121/c \$

Hay.-Baled on track is selling at \$10@11 per ton. On dock at \$12.

Honey .- Market dull at 14@16c per lb., the latter price for fine white comb. Beeswax.-Scarce and firm at 33@35c \$8 to in stock, and 28@30c from first hands Onions.-Quiet and steady. Quotations are

\$2 25@2 50 per bbl. for Southern Peas.-Choice Canada field, \$1 10 per bu.; Wisconsin blue, \$1 40@1 45. Potatoes-The market has been well supplied

at \$2 00@2 10 per bbl. for southern.

elons .- The market has been well applied at \$30@35 per 100, with good demand. Hops.—Market quiet, quotations are 35@40c ₽ b. in stock.

Small Fruits.- Currants are quoted at \$2 50@ per bu. Red raspberries are in fair supply at \$6 00 per bu.; black-caps at \$8@9. Gooseberries \$6@7 per stand. Peaches are quoted at \$1 25 \$6 box, with only a few coming forward, Cherries are scarce, and sell readily at \$3 00 % bu. A few blackberries have been received, and are selling at \$6@6 50 per bu. Whortleberries, \$3@3 50 8 bu. Pears.-Selling at \$1 50@1 75 per crate.

Cabbages .- Market well supplied at \$1 25@1 40

Potatoes.-Receipts have been free and the market well stocked at \$2@2 10 per bbl for choice stock. Poultry.-Live spring chiekens command about

oc per pair. Provisions .- Pork in fair demand and steady; lard a shade lower; smoked meats steady except for shoulders, which are a little lower; mess an

Quotations in this market are as	follows:	
Mess, new	16 00 @	16 25
Family do	@	16 50
Clear do	19 00@	19 50
Lard in tierces, per Ib	7140	734
Lard in kegs, per ib	8 @	816
Hams, per b	13 @	1314
Shoulders, per To	814@	9
Choice bacon, per Ib Extra Mess beef, per bbl	9%@	10
Extra Mess beef, per bbl	12 00 @	12 50
Tallow, per D	@	5%
Dried beef, per Ib	17 @	1716
Hay.—The following is a reco	rd of the	sales at

Monday.—22 loads: ten at \$15; three at \$14; two at \$12; one at \$18, \$14 75, \$14 50, \$13 50, \$12 50 and

Thesday.—34 loads: seven at \$15; six at \$14; five at \$12; four at \$14 50; three at \$13; two at \$15 50; one at \$16, \$14 25, \$18 50, \$12 50, \$11 75, \$11 and \$10. \$11 and \$10.

Wednesday.—15 loads: six at \$15; four at \$14; two at \$12; one at \$17, \$15 50 and \$14 50.

Thursday—19 loads: five at \$14; four at \$15 and \$12; two at \$13; one at \$18, \$11 50, \$11 and \$10.

Friday.—28 loads: five at \$15, \$14 and \$12; two at \$14 50, \$13 and \$11; one at \$16 and \$12 50.

Saturday.—5 loads: two at \$15 and \$14 50; one at \$11. at \$11.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

[By telegraph.]

Below we give the latest reports of the live stock markets east and west up to Monday, July 28th.

CHICAGO.—Cattle: Receipts 6,000. Market active and firmer. Hogs, receipts 11,000; demand brisk and ten cents per hundred higher.

BUFFALO.-Cattle, receipts 1,200, mostly com non; demand slow and market weak. Sheep, receipts 4.500; demand active at a shade lower

At the Michigan Central Yards. Saturday, July 26, 1884 The following were the receipts at these yards No. No. No. 80

74 106 22

young cattle, that by Christmas could be made to nearly double their present weight, and would bring at that time double the money that they are selling for at present. These cattle are now being shipped both to Buffalo and Chicago and old there for feeders. There is plenty of feed for them here, and in no way can the farmer market his coarse feed so profitably as when made into beef, pork or mutton. The cattle trade opened up here on Saturday in a very quiet way.

oportion of the buyers. The western cattle had een bought cheap, and sellers forced the market, Sellers of Michigan cattle had to accept the situation, and for the class of stock on sale they had to abmitto a decline of a strong 25 cents per huncould not close out all the receipts. Out of all the offerings there was but one good load of cattle and these were shipped east. The following were the closing

QUOTATIONS: 3 25 **@**3 75 3 25 **@**3 75 8 00 **@**4 60

Bunnel sold John Wreford a mixed lot of 12 head of thin butchers' stock av 730 lbs at \$3.75. Shafer sold Reagan a mixed lot of 6 head of thin butchers' stock av 690 lbs at \$3.50, and a good steer to Oberhoff weighing 1,2°0 lbs at \$5.25. Stevenson sold Oberhoff a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock av 960 lbs at \$4.25; 4 thin ones av 790 lbs at \$3.50, and 3 bulls av 1,176 lbs at \$3.

Sullivan sold McGee 49 westerns av 754 lbs a Thayer sold Oberhoff 3 thin butchers' steers av ,003 lbs at \$4 25, and a coarse cow weighing 1,090 lbs at \$3.

Haywood sold Brocha 3 thin butchers' steers av 980 lbs at \$4 30, and 3 thin heifers, to Reagan av 713 lbs at \$3 10.

sold Switzer & Ackley 23 stockers av 710 Fuller sold Switzer & Ackley 23 stockers av 710 lbs at \$3 25 and 3 coarse cows av 926 lbs at \$3 10. Wreford & Beck sold Loosemore 12 mixed westerns av 787 lbs at \$4. Jenne sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 11 head of thin butchers' stock av 700 lbs at \$3 37½ and 11 stockers to Switzer & Ackly 6 stockers av 755 lbs at \$3 55. Wreford & Beck sold Marx 8 mixed westerns av 816 lbs at \$3 60.

Sunivan sold McIntire 26 mixed westerns av 775 lbs at \$3 45. Cooper sold Burt Spencer a mixed lot of 18 head of thin butchers' stock av 890 lbs at \$3 75. C Roe sold Burt Spencer 26 mixed westerns av 855 lbs at \$4. John Ramsey sold Burt Spencer a mixed lot of sold McIntire 26 mixed westerns av

505 lbs at \$4.

John Ramsey sold Burt Spencer a mixed lot of 13 head of thin butchers' stock av 886 lbs at \$3 50.
Sullivan sold C Roe a fair butchers' cow weighing 1,110 lbs at \$4 50, and one weighing 1,030 lbs at \$4 25.

White sold; Switzer & Ackley 6 stockers av 110 lbs at \$3 25. SHEEP.

The offerings of sheep numbered 855, against 30 ast week. The market for sheep was fairly active, sales being made at about last week's

Haywood sold Andrews 74 av 76 lbs at \$2 50. Thayer sold Andrews 75 av 79 lbs at \$3. Payne sold Wreford & Beck 319 av 85 lbs a \$8 121/2. HOGS.

The offerings of hogs numbered 78. There i very little demand for hogs here at present, deal ers depending entirely on Chicago for their sup

John Ramsey sold Burt Spencer 56 av 173 lbs at \$5 25. Beardslee sold Rauss 10 av 157 lbs at \$4 75. Lovely sold Rauss 11 store pigs av 68 lbs at \$5 50.

> King's Yards. Monday, July 28, 1884. CATTLE.

The market opened up at these yards with 294 head of cattle on sale. There was more cattle than was wanted of the class offered, there

being but few that would grade even as fair butchers' stock. There was a fair number changed hands, and if anything were somewhat firmer than at the Central Yards on Saturday. Wietzel sold Stickel 3 thin butchers' heifers av 786 lbs at \$4, and 3 bulls to Oberhoff av 710 lbs at

Weitzel sold Stickel's tinn butchers' heifers av 786 lbs at \$4, and 3 bulls to Oberhoff av 710 lbs at \$2 85.

Oberhoff sold Kraft 4 fair butchers' cows and steers av 925 lbs at \$4 50.

Wallace sold Oberhoff 2 bulls av 640 lbs at \$2 60.

Pierson sold Oberhoff 2 bulls av 640 lbs at \$2 60.

Wallace sold Hersch 6 thin butchers' steers and heifers av 820 lbs at \$4.

Lewis sold Sullivan 5 stockers av 626 lbs at \$3.

Kalaher sold Stucker a mixed lot of 6 head of coarse butchers' stock av 720 lbs at \$3.

Smith sold Schueler 3 fair butchers' cows av 1,013 lbs at \$4 25.

Wietzel sold Ackley 4 stockers av 722 lbs at \$3, and 3 feeders av 943 lbs at \$4.

Adams sold Genther 4 thin butcher's steers and heifers av 925 lbs at \$4 25.

Oberhoff sold Meyers 3 thin butchers' heifers av 713 lbs at \$3 50.

Wallace sold Ackley 3 stockers av 876 lbs at \$3.

Smith sold Spllivan 8 stockers av 720 lbs at

\$3 50. Smith sold Sullivan 8 stockers av 730 lbs at 53 35. Purdy sold Voigt a mixed lot of 11 head of thin butchers' stock av 767 lbs at \$3 62½. Platt sold Ackley 4 stockers av 852 lbs at \$3 65. Kalaher sold Ackley 6 stockers av 770 lbs at \$2 05.

\$3.25.
Patton sold Heutter a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock av 830 lbs at \$4.12½.
McHugh sold Hersch a mixed lot of 4 head of thin butchers' stock av 970 lbs at \$4.
Wallace sold Sullivan 5 stockers av 520 lbs at \$3. SHEEP.

Wietzel sold Morey 21 av 70 lbs at \$3 Smith sold Morey 32 av 70 lbs at \$3 121/2. Anstey sold Morey 82 av 71 lbs at \$2 60.

CATTLE-Receipts, 12,362, against 10,421 the previous week. The cattle market opened up on Monday with 210 carloads on sale. The supply was largely in excess of the demand, and salesmen had a hard time to place the receipts. New York reports were unfavorable, the run of cattle being reported heavy at that point. Prices ruled irregu. lar, but in the main were 40 to 60 cents per hun dred lower than on the Monday previous. Shipping steers of 1,300 to 1,500 lbs sold at \$6 10@6 80, and good steers of 1,000 to 1,100 lbs at \$5 40@5 60. Tuesday there was a fair demand at former prices. On Wednesday there were 20 car loads on sale, but the eastern reports were bad and prices fell off 25 cents per hundred from Monday's rates Of Michigan cattle 19 steers av 1,328 lbs sold a \$6 45; 39 do av 1,248 lbs at \$5 95; 20 do av 1,124 lbs a \$5 £5; 20 do av 1,039 lbs at \$4 65; 22 do av 1,040 lb at \$4 55; 24 do av 804 lbs at \$4 20; do av 1,248 lbs \$6; 22 do av 923 lbs at \$4 55; 17 do av 1,257 lbs at \$5 75: 20 do av 975 lbs at \$5: 21 do av 966 lbs at \$4 75; 17 do av 1,234 lbs at \$5 65; 15 do av 1,578 lbs at \$6 65; 36 do av 1,132 lbs at \$5 45, 20 do av 1,270 lbs at \$6 25; 38 do av 1,452 lbs at \$6 35; 62 do av 1,396 lbs at \$6 45; 17 stockers av 710 lbs at \$3 90 28 do av 750 lbs at \$3 85; 31 do av 704 lbs at \$3 95; 23 do av 687 lbs at \$3 70; 27 do av 830 lbs at \$4 05; receipts 6,800; market dull, weak and lower. Hogs, | 22 do av 857 lbs at \$4 05. The following were the OUCTATIONS:

> Extra Beeves-Graded steers weighing 1,450 lbs and upwards......\$6 20 @6 60 Choice Beeves-Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to

avoi 10s at \$5 15.

Hoss.—Receipts 33,407, against 33,177 the previous week. The hog market opened fairly active on Monday at farmer rates. There was no stock on sale on Tuesday, and only three cars on Wednesday, so that sellers had the best of the market. Good to choice Vorbers and at \$2500. on sale on I decay, and only three cars on ware needay, so that sellers had the best of the market Good to choice Yorkers sold at \$5 8065 99; fair to good do, \$5 7065 85; medium grades, fair to choice, \$5 9066; good to extra heavy, \$666 20 pigs, common to choice, \$565 25; skips and culls, \$464 25.

opened up on Monday with 9,500 head on sale The number of well fatted native cattle among them was small, so that while common grades were off, good to choice cattle were firmer. Sales to shippers were made at \$4 50@6 65, the bulk dred below the rates of last week, and even then going at \$5 25@6 15. The supply of butchers' stock was largely in excess of the demand, and as a result prices declined. Sales of cows were at \$2 50@4 25 for poor to choice and fleshy steers at \$4 50@4 90. On Tuesday the receipts were light but notwithstanding this prices declined 10@15 cents on all grades. During the balance of the week good cattle ruled fairly steady, but butchers' cattle declined a little each day, and by Saturday the decline amounted to 25 cents per hundred, as compared with Monday's prices. The market closed weak at the following.

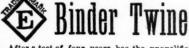
> Extra Beeves-Graded steers weighing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs and upwards 6 5 @6 75 Choice Beeves-Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year-old steers, weighing 1,350 to 1,450 lbs...... 6 30 @6 50 Good Beeves-Well-fatted steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,300 lbs...... 5 80 @6 20 Medium Grades-Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. 4 75 @5 50 Butchers' Stock-Inferior to common steers and heights.

QUOTATIONS

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N. E. of Oxford village, or address DR. J. A. TREAT, Stuart, Iowa.

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STATE AND DISTRICT FAIRS.

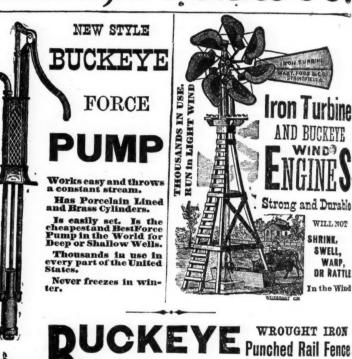
Dilo State Ag' Society. Columbus September 1 to 5 Chas. Read. Toledo September 2 to 22 Chas. Read. Toledo September 2 to 22 Chas. Read. Toledo Toledo					
Dhio State Ag'l Society Columbus September 1 to 5 No'n Ind. & So'n Mich. Ag'l Sy's South Bend September 2 to 13. Chas. Reed Toledo. No'n Ind. & So'n Mich. Ag'l Sy's South Bend September 2 to 26 Chas. Towle Indianapolis State Ag'l Society Indianapolis September 4 to 10. T. E. Harrison. Indianapolis State Ag'l Society Des Moines August 26 to 30 Thos. U. Martin Lexington September 8 to 13. Francis Pope Helena September 8 to 13. Francis Pope Helena September 8 to 14. Francis Pope Helena September 8 to 15. Thos. U. Martin Lexington August 26 to 30 Thos. U. Martin Lexington August 26 to 30 Thos. U. Martin Lexington September 8 to 16. Francis Pope Helena September 8 to 17. Francis Pope Helena September 8 to 18. Francis Pope Helena September 8 to 18. Francis Pope Helena September 8 to 19. Thos. U. Martin Lexington September 8 to 19. Thos. U. Martin Lexington September 8 to 10. Thos. U. Martin Lexington September 10 to 20. D. W. Seiler Harrisburg. The september 10 to 20. D. W. Seiler Harrisburg. September 10 to 20. D. W. Seiler Harrisburg. Thos. U. Madison September 10 to 20. Thos. U. Madison September 10 to 20. Thos. U. Martin Madison September 20 to 27 Geo. McBroom London, Ont. September 20 to 27 Geo. McBroom London, Ont. September 20 to 26 D. A. Garwood Waterloo. September	NAME OF SOCIETY.	HELD AT.	DATE.	SECRETARY.	Post Offic
	Mich. State Horticultural Society. Dito State Ag'l Society. Pri-State Fair Association. No'n Ind. & So'n Mich. Ag'l S'y Indiana State Ag'l Society. Indiana State Ag'l Society. We York State Ag'l Society. We Hortick Ag'l Society. We Wisconsin State Ag'l Society. Foronto Exposition. We Hortick Ag'l Society. We Hortick Ag'l Society. We Hortick Ag'l Society. We Hortick Ag'l Association. North Eastern Ind. Fair Association. North Eastern Ind. Fair Association. Carbondale Fair Association. Carbondale Fair Association. Carbondale Fair Association.	KALAMAZOO Columbus. Toledo South Bend Indianapolis Albany. Chicago. Des Moines Topeka Lexington Helena Omaha Philadelphia St. Louis. Columbia. Austin, Texas. Madison. Toronto, Ont. Hamilton, Ont. Uttawa, Ont. London, Ont. Waterloo Oshkosh Edenburg, Ind Carbondale, Ill	September 1 to 5 September 2 to 13. September 2 to 13. September 2 to 16 September 2 to 16 September 2 to 16 September 4 to 10. September 8 to 13. Aug 29 to September 8 to 13. Aug 29 to September 8 to 13. September 8 to 13. September 8 to 12. September 8 to 10. Cotober 6 to 11. November 11 to 14 October 7 to 11. September 10 to 20 Sept. 30 to Oct. 3 September 12 to 27 September 22 to 27 September 22 to 27 September 22 to 27 September 8 to 12 August 28 to 30. October 14 to 17	J. C. STERLING Chas. W. Garfield W. I. Chamberlain Chas. Reed. Chas. T. Towle. Alex. Heron. T. E. Harrison. S. D. Fisher. J. R. Shaffer Geo. Y. Johnson Thos. U. Martin. Francis Pope. Robt. W. Furnass D. W. Seiler. F. J. Wade. Thos. W. Holloway E.C. Bartholomew C. Inton Babbitt. H. J. Hill Jonathan Davis. Henry Wade. Geo. McBroom. D. A. Garwood. A. C. Austin. J. A. Thompson, Jr S. T. Brush.	MONROE. Grand Rapic Columbus. Toldo. Mishawaka. Indianapolis Elmira. Springfield. Topeka. Lexington. Helena. Srownville. Harrisburg. St. Louig. St. Louig. St. Louig. Toronto. Hamilton. Toronto. London. Waterloo. Uodakoeh.

MICHICAN DISTRICT AND COUNTY FAIRS.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	HELD AT	DATE.	SECRETARY.	POST OFFICE
Central Michigan Ag'l Society Eastern Michigan Ag'l Society	Ypsilanti	Sept. 29 to Oct. 3. September 23 to 26	B. B. Baker Frank Joslyn	Lansing.
North Eastern Mich. Ag'l Society Western Michigan Ag'l Society	FlintGrand Rapids.	September 22 to 25	Geo. F. Lewis	Y peilanti. Bay City.
Northern Michigan Ag'l Society.	Greenville	October 7 to 10	C. C. Merritt	Grand Rapids Greenville.
Armada Agricultural Society Avon Agricultural Society	Rochester	October 1 to 4 October 14 to 16	J. E. Barringer	Mt. Clemens. Rochester.
Brooklyn Union Ag'l Society Central Fair Association	Brooklyn Hubbardston	September 23 to 26 September 23 to 26	G. R. Culver	Brooklyn.
Fenton Union Agricult'l Society	Fenton	October 7 to 10	Walter Blackmore	Hubbardston Fenton.
Grand Traverse County Ag'l Soc Eaton Rapids Union Ag'l Society	Eaton Rapids.	Sept 30 to Oct 3 October 7 to 9	Orr Schurtz	Traverse City Eaton Rapids
Stockbridge Agricultural Society Union Agricultural Society	Stockbridge	October 7 to 9 October 7 to 10	W. C. Nichols	Stockbridge. Litchfield.
Plainwell Union Ag'l Society Branch County Ag'l Society	Plainwell	September 22 to 28	Wm. H. Hooper	Plainwell
Calhoun County Ag'l Society Clinton County Ag'l Society	Marshall	October 7 to 9	C. S. Hamilton	Coldwater. Marshall.
Hillsdale County Ag'l Society	St. Johns Hillsdale	October 7 to 10 Sept. 30 to Oct. 3	F. M. Halloway	St. Johns. Hillsdale.
Ingham County Ag'l Society Livingston County Ag'l Society	Mason Howell	September 24 to 26 September 23 to 25	D. P. Whitmore	Mason. Howell.
Macomb County Ag'l Society Oakland County Ag'l Society	Mt. Clemens	September 24 to 26 Sept. 30 to Oct. 3	T. J. Shoemaker	Mt. Clemens
Osceola County Ag'l Society Oceana County Ag'l Society	Evart	Sept. 30 to Oct. 3	J. T. Minchin	Pontiac. Evart.
St. Joseph County Ag'l Society	Hart Centreville	Sept. 30 to Oct. 3	E. D. Richmond Samuel Cross	Centravilla
Van Buren County Ag'l Society. Washtenaw County Ag'l Society	Ann Arbor	Sept. 30 to Oct. 3 Sept. 30 to Oct. 3	E. L. Warren	Paw Paw.

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